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THE CHINA PRESS

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A Live Newspaper Devoted to Progress in China

No. 1917 VOL. VII.

Registered at the Chinese P. O. for transmission "with special marks privileges in China"

丁巳年十月廿三日

SHANGHAI FRIDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1917

大正四年十月廿三日 星期五

10 CENTS

MR. WILSON THINKS U.S. MAY HAVE TO HELP ITALIAN ARMY

Reason For Urging War On Austria; Congress Enthusiastically Supports

INTRODUCE MOTION

Rigorous Measures Against Aliens Also Receive General Endorsement

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

New York, December 5.—The Washington correspondent of the Associated Press learns that, in a conversation with the leaders of Congress, before leaving the Capitol, on Tuesday, President Wilson said that the declaration of war against Austria was advised largely because it might be necessary at any time to have American troops aid Italy.

Washington, December 5.—Congress enthusiastically and wildly cheered President Wilson's speech, especially his recommendation in favor of declaring war on Austria and that there must be impartial justice in the final settlement. His recommendations for rigorous measures against aliens were also loudly applauded.

A joint resolution of Congress has been introduced into the House of Representatives, declaring the existence of a state of war between the United States and Austria-Hungary since noon today.

500 ATTEND RECEPTION TO GREET FATHER WALSH

Visiting American Catholic Mission Head Warmly Welcomed At Astor House

At a reception held at the Astor House yesterday evening more than five hundred people assembled to extend the warmest of welcomes to the Very Rev. Father James A. Walsh, Superior of the Catholic Foreign Mission Society of America, who is now in China surveying the field for the advent of American Catholic missionaries next year.

Tea was served and the hotel orchestra played through a pleasing musical program while the guests were introduced to the visiting prelate, who has been travelling through the Far East for the past two months. Father Walsh in a brief talk told the assembly of the aim of his mission and of his impressions of the East. He introduced his remarks with an anecdote reflecting to the credit of a well-known member of the Shanghai community.

While he was in Japan, Father Walsh said, he found himself embarrassed while in Kobe with the impossibility of securing a berth on the night express. His two guides, fathers from the mission, had tried their best and were unable to secure him accommodations. It was at this juncture that he fell in with an Irishman. This Irishman, Father Walsh said, was a fighting Irishman, as he discovered after relating his dilemma, for he turned up in a brief space, having obtained not only one, but two berths on the train, one for each of them. The Irishman in question was Mr. E. Carroll, of the Shanghai Tramways Company.

Father Walsh said that he came to China, as he hoped, with a world-wide heart and as a citizen of the City of God and he had been most agreeably surprised with the great work that had been done by his Church in this part of the world, where there were now two million Catholics and 17,000 priests. He spoke enthusiastically of the coming of the vanguard of America's mission workers in this faith next year and expressed himself as deeply touched by the welcome that had been accorded him. Father Walsh expects to go from here to Hongkong and Canton, and may then go to Rome, if the war permits, before returning to America.

GERMAN SHIP BLOWN UP

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Amsterdam, December 5.—A German torpedo-boat has been blown up near the island of Walcheren.

La Vacquerie Evacuated, Mile of Haig's Line Bent, Is Total of German Gains

Have Had to Pay Appalling Price; British Still Hold Boulton Wood, Dominating Cambrai

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 5.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reported yesterday evening: Our artillery broke up concentrations of the enemy, eastward of Gouzeaucourt and in the neighborhood of Moeuvres, before an attack could develop. The enemy's artillery was active in the neighborhood of La Vacquerie. There has been considerable hostile artillery work, northward of Armentieres, south-eastward of Ypres and in the Passchendaele sector.

Our aeroplanes, on Monday, bombed and used their machine-guns on villages on the Cambrai battlefield occupied by the enemy and also co-operated with our infantry in local fighting eastward of Ypres. During the night, they dropped 291 bombs on villages westward of Cambrai, some pilots making three consecutive trips.

Two hostile machines were driven down. Two of ours are missing.

Sir Douglas Haig reported this afternoon: There has been the usual reciprocal artillery action on the battlefronts.

Give Up La Vacquerie

Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters wired yesterday: As the result of yesterday's great German effort, La Vacquerie has been left to them and our line has been slightly bent back on a front of a mile. West and south-west of Masnières, we have withdrawn slightly, while it is understood that our line at Marcoing now does not include the whole of the corpse of that name.

This is practically the sum total of the German recovery of territory effected at a truly appalling price. Their effort was admittedly undertaken to recover the fifteen miles of the Hindenburg Line they had lost and to free Cambrai from our present threat.

The situation at Boulton Wood, which dominates Cambrai, is unchanged. The Germans made prodigious preparations for yesterday's efforts, bringing many trainloads of troops from the eastern front. The weather throughout was perfect, enabling our gunners and riflemen to make the best possible marksmanship.

It may be computed that twelve divisions (over 120,000 men) were thrown into the attack, coming on in endless waves across the rolling country. Our field-batteries, advantageously posted, caught the Germans at short ranges, with devastating effect.

Beaten Back Every Time

Yet, at one time, sheer weight of numbers carried the enemy through our line south of Marcoing, until a splendidly spirited counter-attack

sent them reeling back. Again and again we either beat back the Germans, after waiting the clash in our own lines, or advanced to meet them in hand-to-hand conflict.

Our airmen did magnificently. They spotted a large concentration of German guns and directly contributed to the destruction of many of them.

Whether the Germans will renew their colossal attempt remains to be seen. Personally, I do not believe the rumor that they have massed cavalry ready for a breakthrough.

We still retain the high ground north of La Vacquerie, which considerably minimises any tactical advantage gained by the German re-occupation of the ruins of the village. The most methodical activity prevails in the rear of our battlefront, where the exceptional dryness of the roads is facilitating transport and other operations.

I think it can safely be said that we are quite ready to deal with any further projects the enemy have in mind.

Reassurance Returns

Reuter's correspondent describes the remarkable spirit of re-assurance and satisfaction prevalent, which contrasts with the feeling expressed on Monday afternoon, when the situation looked as if it might become somewhat anxious at some points, but, owing to the valor and doggedness of our incomparable troops, the crisis is past.

This is not to say that the Germans may not continue their great offensive in the west, to which they have committed themselves. It is said that fresh troops are continuously arriving and we only trust the enemy will make a further bid for the recovery of the territory they recently lost at the same price as they have paid for the fractions just recovered.

The great battle began in the morning after our patrols had made their rounds. The Germans concealed their attacking troops at a favorable spot and the first infantry assault was launched towards La Vacquerie, practically unheralded by a barrage.

The field-grey waves of infantry advanced in massed formation and attempted no concealment. These same tactics were adopted throughout the whole of their attacks. As the first wave melted, so the succeeding one replaced it.

Reckless Waste of Lives

It was simply a question of the expenditure of men versus shells and

(Continued on Page 2)

U.S. Is Black Listing South America Firms

Will Extend Ban To Traders In Any Country Assisting Germany's Cause

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, December 4.—The War Trade Board has promulgated a Black List of 1,600 firms in twenty States in South America with whom American merchants are specifically forbidden to trade, except under special licence.

The list is officially styled: "The Enemy Trading List" and constitutes the first section of a record which will eventually include the names of firms in most of the countries of the world, including the United States itself. Latin America is dealt with first because a large number of German firms there have been active in aiding the cause of Germany.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hakual M. Dec. 7
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru Dec. 10
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M. Dec. 13
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Y'shiro M. Dec. 15
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo M. Dec. 18
For U.S., Canada and Europe:—
Per P.M. s.s. Ecuador... Dec. 7
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Tokiwa M. Dec. 18
For Europe:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. K'kura M. Dec. 15
The American mail is due here tomorrow, via Vancouver.

Turks Clearing Holy City of Sacred Relics

Even Churches Violated, Some Being Mined; Concentrate On Joshua's Battleground

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 4.—An official despatch from Palestine reports: "The situation generally is unchanged. East County troops raided and captured the whole garrison of the post established by the Turks southward of the Nahr Anja. Our aeroplanes successfully bombed the Turkish communications in the vicinity of Tul Keram."

In the House of Lords, today, Earl Curzon said: "We are holding an arc of about eleven miles from Aden. So far as is known, the Turks in the vicinity have no direct communication with Turkey and have received no supplies or re-inforcements."

Reuter's special correspondent with the Palestine Field Force, in a message sent on November 29, says that there seems to be good ground to believe that the Turks have removed the archives and many civilians from Jerusalem and it is feared that they have not respected the churches, which have been the repositories for sacred relics and inestimable treasures accumulating through many centuries. It is rumored that some of these places have been mined.

The Turks are concentrated at Be'erah and El Gid, the latter place being where Joshua commanded the sun to stand still. They are preparing to make a determined stand, realising that Jerusalem is lost if they give way.

Ever See a Million Dollars? Take a Look!



The photograph shows one million dollars in gold from the city of San Francisco, Cal., ready to be turned over to the United States Government for Liberty Bonds. Each of the ten sections shown contains 250 stacks, 20 to the stack of \$20 gold pieces.

EIGHTY PEOPLE PERISH WHEN APAPA IS SUNK

U-Boat Torpedoes Liner, Then Fires On Women And Children In Lifeboats

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 5.—The Elder Dempster liner Apapa (7,832 tons) has been torpedoed and sunk. It is reported that 80 of the passengers and crew perished and 120 were saved. It is rumored that the enemy submarine fired on the women and children in the boats.

The Apapa was bound for Liverpool, from West Africa, with 160 passengers. She was torpedoed twice in full moonlight. The women and children were put first into the boats.

It is stated that many of the casualties were due to the submarine shelling the boats. The dead included eleven women.

Cabinet Pay Tribute To E. Africa Victors

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 4.—The War Cabinet, in a message to the Commander-in-Chief in East Africa, congratulates him on his successes, adding that the determination and endurance shown by the troops in overcoming the resistance of a determined enemy in the difficulties of a roadless country in the tropics has been beyond praise.

Ndandas, East Africa, December 3.—We have concluded two months of very severe but most successful fighting in East Africa. The whole of what may be called the South-East Quadrant of this country, a size of 300 by 600 miles, has been cleared of the enemy.

During October and November, we accounted for 58 whites and 268 askaris killed, excluding bodies which the enemy carried off, also 1,343 whites and 3,975 askaris taken prisoners. The total of askaris does not include porters and armed levies. We captured 54 machine-guns, two 4-inch guns, nine field-guns and one howitzer.

17 British Vessels Destroyed Last Week

U-Boats Got 16 Over 1,600 Tons And One Below; Eight Unsuccessfully Attacked

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 5.—The Admiralty announces that the number of merchantmen arriving at ports of the United Kingdom last week totalled 2,174 and the number sailing 2,133. There were sunk during the same period, over 1,600 tons, 16; under 1,600 tons, 1. Unsuccessfully attacked, 8. Fishing-vessels sunk, 4.

Tsinanfu's Populace Protests Starting Of Japanese Civil Rule

Special Correspondence to The China Press

Tsinanfu, December 1.—Spontaneous outburst of popular feeling was let loose at the Tsinanfu Station of the Tientsin-Pukow Railroad today when the two representatives chosen by the people of Tsinanfu boarded the train on their way to Peking to urge opposition to the establishment of civil rule by Japan in the Japanese occupied communities of Shantung. It was estimated that no less than twenty thousand people participated in the demonstration.

The news that the Japanese authorities had resolved to replace the military governments in Tsinanfu and in the principal points along the Shantung Railroad up to Tsinanfu by civil administration took Shantung by surprise. Official protest was made by the provincial authorities to Peking, but the popular sentiment itself was not long in being aroused.

For the past two weeks popular indignation meetings have been held daily in different parts of the city. No official recognition was given these meetings, and in some cases the gatherings were held in spite of the fact that the doors of the meeting hall were found closed. Reports had it that some of the meetings were prevented by representatives from the Japanese military headquarters. The protest has so far been free from signs of violence. The demands of the people have been backed by threats of a complete boycott of Japanese goods in Shantung.

In today's demonstration no small part was taken by the assembled students of all the government schools of the city, who appeared on the scene with bands and banners. A sensation was caused by the appearance of some of the leaders in Chinese mourning costume of white, to remind the departing emissaries that the life or death of Shantung depended entirely on the success or failure of their efforts to persuade the authorities in Peking that action must be taken.

Figures have just been published giving an exact census of the Japanese population resident along the points of the Shantung Railroad outside of Tsinanfu. The sum total reaches to 5,956. Of this number 2,602 are in Tsinanfu. At Fang-tse are 854 Japanese, and at Chang-tien, 695.

Dr. Addison Is Not Minister of Health

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 4.—It is officially denied that Dr. Addison has been appointed Minister of Public Health, but it is admitted that he is assisting to establish a Health Ministry.

LORD PORTSMOUTH DEAD

Reuter's Service

London, December 5.—The death is announced of the Earl of Portsmouth.

BRITISH TROOPS DIG IN ON THE ITALIAN LINES

Aeroplanes Already In Action, Bringing Down 4 Germans Without Sustaining Loss

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 5.—Reuter's correspondent at Italian headquarters, in a message sent on the 3rd, states that some of the British contingents, by marching 22 miles a day, succeeded in catching up those preceding them. The British troops have now reached their assigned positions and have begun entrenching.

The first successful British encounter with the Germans was in an air-fight. Four British aeroplanes crossed the Piave and were attacked by five Albatrosses.

One of the latter was destroyed and two driven down. Seven German machines came up, one of which was driven down. The British machines returned safely.

Rome, December 4.—An official communique reports: "We repulsed attacks southward of the Daone Valley and in the region of Guidicarie. The enemy's artillery was active between Monte Silemol and Monte Castel Gomberto. We carried out powerful concentration-fire on masses of the enemy at Gallio Wood and northward of Mount Tondarecar."

EXHIBITION OF PICTURES OPENS AT NOON TODAY

Several Hundred Works Of Art To Be Shown In Aid Of B. W. W. A.

An opportunity to enjoy the best pictures in Shanghai as well as to help a war charity will be given in the exhibition of pictures which opens this afternoon at the Town Hall in aid of the British Women's Work Association. The exhibition will be open from noon to one o'clock this afternoon and from four to eight o'clock this evening both today and tomorrow.

The exhibition has been arranged by Mrs. R. N. Macleod. In addition to a large number of masterpieces that have been loaned for the occasion, there will be some interesting works by Shanghai artists, some of them treating Oriental subjects. Several hundred pictures, including paintings, etchings, sketches in crayon, pen and ink and pencil will be on view.

Tea will be served every afternoon. Admission will be one dollar.

The Weather

Cloudy and cold weather. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 49.5 and the minimum 33.5, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 65.5 and 41.9.

NO INTERFERENCE, TROTSKY'S WARNING TO ALLIED NATIONS

Repetition Of Remonstrances 'Will Provoke Very Grave Complications'

ONLY AN ARMISTICE

For Present Consideration; Rest Will Be Left To European Conference

RUMANIA SHAKY?

Germans Say Negotiations For Truce Spreading To Troops In Field

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 5.—The Petrograd correspondent of The Times, in a message dated the 30th, states that in consequence of the protests of the French and American Attaches at Army Headquarters against the conclusion of a separate armistice between Russia and Germany, Trotsky, the Maximalist Minister for Foreign Affairs, has addressed a remonstrance to the diplomatic representatives of the Allies, in which he declares that he cannot allow the Allied diplomats or military agents to interfere in the internal affairs of Russia, or to endeavor to rekindle civil war. He concluded that a repetition of such acts would provoke very grave complications.

Won't Discuss Peace

The Petrograd correspondent of the Daily Mail, in a message sent yesterday, states that the delegations negotiating an armistice met yesterday at Vilna. It was decided to consider only the question of an armistice and to leave discussions concerning peace to a European conference.

The Petrograd correspondent of the Daily Chronicle states that most of the Russian delegates negotiating the armistice are civilians. If the pourparlers break down, it is not probable that the bulk of the Russian army can be restored to a fighting condition, for, whatever the authority of the Bolsheviks may be, it is indisputable that the masses of the Russian people ardently desire peace.

Say Rumanians Affected

A German official communique today reports: "The negotiations for an armistice are spreading to the Rumanian troops."

An Austrian official communique states that the Commander-in-Chief of the Russian and Rumanian troops between the Dniester and the Black Sea has initiated negotiations for an armistice.

The Press Bureau announces that there is no truth whatever in the shameful Austrian official statement that the Rumanian troops have made overtures to the Austrian Commander-in-Chief for an armistice.

A wireless Russian official telegram from Skliansky, the President of the Congress of the 5th Army, states that the peace delegation from the Council of the People's Commissaries, at the invitation of the Congress, arrived at Dvinsk on Sunday. The speeches made by the delegates provoked rounds of applause and the Congress solemnly promised to destroy all the wasp-nests of counter-revolution which are an obstacle to peace, particularly the nest of Dukhonin, Gotz, Avksentiev and the other traitors to the Revolution sitting at Mohileff. The delegates departed, the German delegates receiving them in the evening in the neutral zone.

There has been a demonstration at Dvinsk, when banners were displayed, inscribed: "Long live the Council of the People's Commissaries." "Control Production." "Abolish Secrecy."

The telegram says that the spirits of the men in the trenches are high. Offered to let Dukhonin go.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd states that General Dukhonin declined to leave Army Headquarters, although he was given an opportunity to do so.

Four shock battalions of Maximilian troops have been sent to Kieff. Orders have been issued to intern the Ministers who signed the Provisional Government's manifesto on

Friday in Kronstadt, but they have fled.

General Korniloff escaped with 400 Caucasian troops from Bukhoff and reached Orsha, yesterday morning.

A wireless message from Petrograd states that the All-Russian Congress of Peasants' Delegates has passed a resolution that "the dilatory action of Kerensky's bourgeois Government regarding the distribution of land was criminal." They demanded that all land of any agricultural value, together with live-stock, farm-buildings and implements, belonging to farmers who are not sole workers, be forthwith transferred to the Land Committees, for distribution among the peasants.

A Rumanian official communique reports: "The Russian artillery prevented attempts at fraternisation. We stopped some German officers, carrying manifestoes and proclamations."

Emperor Karl Hopeful

Amsterdam, December 5.—A message from Vienna states that the Emperor Karl, addressing an Austro-Hungarian delegation, after referring to "the glorious victories of our armies and the daring of our fleet," said that Austria-Hungary is ready for an honorable peace and he hoped the Russian peace negotiations would be successful.

Violation of Contracts

Peking, December 3.—The following is the text of a declaration made to the French Government by the Russian Embassy in Paris, on Nov. 29, which has been communicated to Reuters' Agency by the Russian Legation:—"The Russian Embassy in Paris desires to express to the French Government its sense of profound indignation at the publication in Petrograd of the agreements between Russia and her allies. The publication of these agreements constitutes, on the part of its authors, an abominable violation of contracted engagements."

Claim for Missing Chests of Opium

Mr. S. Somekh Asks Damages For Alleged Unlawful Conversion

Action for Tls. 23,840 and interest, damages claimed for alleged unlawful conversion of two chests of opium, was brought in the British Supreme Court yesterday by Mr. S. S. Somekh against Messrs. H. Neotia and Co. Mr. N. C. Home appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. D. McNeill for defendants.

Mr. Home applied for pleadings but Mr. McNeill stated that pleadings were not necessary, for the reason that the conversion was admitted. The plaintiff had asked last August for 10 chests of opium held in the defendants' bonded godown and only eight had been located. Subsequently two chests which bore altered marks were found. The defendants had those chests, but not the identical chests of Mr. Somekh and it was felt the plaintiff was entitled to nominal damages. Mr. Home held that an important point in the matter in estimating the damages was the date of the conversion. The Court ordered that particulars of the date be given and the defendants to give particulars of their attitude with respect to that date.

British Record Total Of 180,951 Captives

(Reuters' Agency War Service) London, December 5.—In the House of Commons, today, Mr. J. I. Macpherson, Under Secretary for War, stated that, up to November 26, the British had taken 180,951 prisoners on all fronts, of whom 127,102 were Germans.

Northern Tuchuns Want To Attack South At Once

The Tientsin military conference declares that its participants will at once mobilise troops and act in accordance with the decision to suppress the South, according to Chinese reports. Tuchun Tsao Kun of Chihli left Tientsin yesterday for the Capital to inform the executive that he will personally lead the expedition against the independent forces in Hunan and to recommend his brother, General Tsao Shuy, to be Acting Tuchun for his province.

Realising that the Tientsin conference is a direct challenge to his domestic policy, Premier Wang Shih-chien has signified his intention to resign and told his friends that it would be better to ask General Tuan Chi-jui to assume office again and satisfy the warlike Tuchuns. His message to Inspector-General Lu Yung-ting and General Tsen Chun-hsuan on Tuesday asked for peace at any price and urged the leaders to advise the Southern forces not to attack Fukien or Hupeh.

A mandate Tuesday appointed Fu Chen-siang as Minister of Education to succeed Pan Yuan-lin.

The gunboat Wuchi has been commandeered and the Mayor and Chief of Police of Kingchowfu, Hupeh, have been placed under vigilance after the declaration of independence by General Shih Hsing-chuan. Tuchun Wang Chuan-yuan, following the advice of the President, has dispatched his secretary, Chen Hanching, to the scene of revolt with \$80,000 in an attempt to effect the cancellation of independence.

Name New Cabinet

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Peking, December 2.—Yesterday evening mandates were issued appointing a new Cabinet. The appointments are: Prime Minister and Minister of the Army, General Wang Shih-chien; Minister of the Navy, Admiral Liu (no change); Minister of Communications, Tsao Ju-lin (no change); Minister of Finance, Wang Ko-ming, formerly Governor of the Bank of China (a generally expected appointment); Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, Tien Wen-hsi, until now Civil Governor of Honan; Minister of the Interior, Chien Nun-hsun, formerly Junior Secretary of State; Acting Minister of Justice, Chiang Yung, already Vice-Minister; Minister of Foreign Affairs, Lu Cheng-hsian; Chief of the General Staff, General Yin Chang.

It is not easy to get expressions of opinion on the merits of this Cabinet, but such responsible opinion as can be elicited is in the main favorable. It is generally conceded that the weak spot is the Ministry of Communications, but the retention of Tsao Ju-lin is said to be defensible on the ground that he is such an excellent financier, the obvious retort to which is that in that case he ought to be appointed to the Ministry of Finance; and when it is asked why he is not so appointed the answer is that he is too clever to accept the office of Minister of Finance, as he would then be responsible for all the Government's financial dealings, and he wants the fruits of office without the responsibility. He feels safe in the Ministry of Communications because he can get all the fruits he wants without being saddled with financial responsibility. Moreover, in the Ministry of Communications he can depend upon a brilliant subordinate in the person of Mr. Yeh Kung-cho, the Vice-Minister.

The appointment of Wang Ko-ming as Minister of Finance is generally approved, as is that of Lu

Cheng-hsian as Minister of Foreign Affairs; whilst the substitution of the name of Tien Wen-hsi for that of Lu Chung-yu as Minister of Agriculture and Commerce meets with very emphatic endorsement. It is also considered that Chien Nun-hsun is likely to prove a success as Minister of the Interior, whilst the Vice-Minister of Justice, Chiang Yung, is regarded as a good choice for Acting Minister.

The surprise of the appointments, and the one of greatest interest is the appointment of Yin Chang, a Manchu, as Chief of the General Staff. General Yin Chang has very excellent qualifications for his post, and the fact that he is a Manchu is regarded as a sign both of General Wang Shih-chien's broad-mindedness and of his courage, both endorsed by the President, and thus reflecting in the same creditable way on him. The post of Minister of Education is left vacant for the present, and there is a feeling that efforts will be made to persuade Pan Yuan-lin to return to this ministry.

On the whole the Cabinet is well received. It is considered a good all round Cabinet, and one likely to meet with the approval of the moderates in the south, if they will overlook the fact that Wang Shih-chien signed the mandate for the dismissal of Parliament in June. With the exception of the Minister of Foreign Affairs there are no brilliant men in it, but brilliance is compensated for by general experience in administrative affairs and general level-headedness and moderation. Considering that certain sections of political thought could not at the present juncture participate in the Cabinet, General Wang Shih-chien has succeeded in getting together a good team, and for a transition Cabinet the present one ought to do well.

Interest now centers on two points: how the Cabinet will be received by Lu Yung-ting and Tsen Chi-vaor, and the fate of the National Council. It seems to be beyond doubt that the latter will in a few days demand its own dismissal, for its extra-constitutional character is generally admitted, and it certainly has no moral force behind it to recommend it to the general public or to the strict constitutionalists who might relax their strictest demands in favor of a body that really carried any weight in the country.

To Withhold Battle Shirkers' Votes For 7 Years After War

Britain Won't Enforce Penalty On Those Rendering Other Valuable Services

(Reuters' Agency War Service) London, December 4.—In the House of Commons, today, during a discussion on the Electoral Reform Bill, Sir George Cave intimated that the Government proposed to limit the disfranchisement of conscientious objectors to war-time and for seven years afterwards. Conscientious objectors who render valuable war services will be exempted from this disqualification.

Damon and Pythias

La Vacquerie

Is Evacuated

(Continued from Page 1)

bullets and, because the Germans were prepared to carry the principle of challenging annihilation far enough, they have pressed us back in a few places. Measured on the map, the ground which the Germans have re-occupied is less than a twelfth of the area of the salient we drove into their line on November 19.

The ratio of our losses in that attack to the German casualties in their counter-offensive must be in dozens to hundreds. Undoubtedly, some of the enemy divisions engaged in the struggle only survive as bare skeleton formations, while our divisions remain intact.

There is a contagious spirit of victory in our army before Cambrai. The Huns have shot their bolt and failed to even disadvantageously bend our line.

Germans Promised Peace

Mr. Philip Gibbs, describing the battle before Cambrai, says that the enemy seem to be forcing a decisive fight in the open country. Prisoners state that they have been promised peace if they win this battle.

The Germans are fighting with the fiercest and most stubborn courage, hence their losses have been enormous. The British are equally stubborn and, if they yield ground, it is only after a butchery of the Germans in rearguard actions which will be counted among the bloodiest episodes of the war.

The British troops realise the importance of the battle and the wounded men with whom Mr. Philip Gibbs conversed console themselves by reflecting that the enemy could not break their lines, or, if they did, they were thrust back. "Our men are fighting in a stern, grim and stubborn spirit, fighting to the last when bodies of them are cut off, so that the other troops may fall back safely."

Despite the enemy's gain of ground on Monday, the menace of anything like a big German victory overwhelming our victory of November 29 seems to have passed and there is now good reason to believe that whatever strength the Germans decide to bring up, it can be resisted in the same way, with, doubtless, some yielding of ground here and there, but without a

WHAT IS PURITY ?

collapse which might repay the enemy for their last offensive this year.

Dream Is Ended

Mr. Perry Robinson, writing from British headquarters, says:—"The great German counter-offensive has definitely failed. The enemy gained ground and will probably get more by spending thousands of lives to gain some acres which we captured with the loss of 100, but the German dream of smashing through the base of our salient is ended."

"The essence of our original victory was that it was won with so few troops. Had we lost the whole of the infantry engaged, it would hardly have equalled the German losses since this present battle was begun. It is our glory that these few men, in imperfectly consolidated positions, have held the weight of the German attacks till the crisis was past."

German Accounts

A German wireless official communique yesterday afternoon reported:—"We throw back many waves of British troops, northward of Gheluvelt. There has been violent fighting between Marcoing and the Peronne to Cambrai road, where we captured a section of trenches. We stormed La Vacquerie, repulsed counter-attacks and took 500 prisoners."

A German official communique today reports:—"Enemy attacks southward of Moeuvres broke down."

Guns Active With French

Paris, December 5.—The official communique issued this evening reported: There have been violent artillery actions on the right of the Meuse and in the Vosges.

The communique this afternoon reported:—"There has been fairly lively artillery work on the right of the Meuse. Yesterday, we brought down two German aeroplanes and forced six others to land in their own lines."

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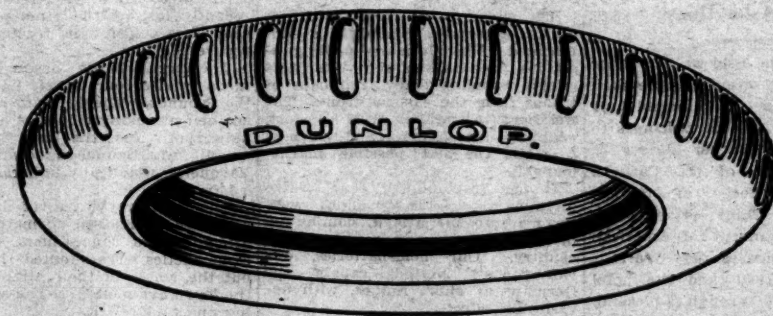
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WUSHI NEGOTIATIONS OVER ELECTRIC SUPPLY

Special Correspondence to The China Press

Wush, Dec. 5.—The Electric Light Co. has been in hot water lately, owing to an effort on their part to raise their unit charge from 15 to 20 cents. The service itself is so very unsatisfactory, and the men in charge so difficult, that any suggestion of paying more for what we get was bound to raise the storm it did. One Chinese speaking of the two men who are the active directors said that they are not business men, but scholars of sorts, and their only idea of doing business is that one takes in money. This seems about to hit it off. After a good deal of discussion a meeting was finally called between representatives of the Company and the business interests of the town. The Company put forth Mr. Sung Ngau-chung, its chief director so far as names go but not one of the two who are most active. His name stands for progress always, and his connections as well as his experience both assured the company a fair hearing. The Chamber of Commerce sent representatives, at the head of them, of course, being Mr. Shi Nien-ming. So far as I have been able to get a report, the following is about what took place.

(1) Where there are already street lights paid for by residents the company in future shall carry them free, and dark streets are to be lighted.

(2) The custom of demanding a guaranteed minimum from customers shall be done away, and meters put in, consumers paying only for what they actually use.

(3) The present minimum of 100 lights being required before a meter shall be installed, shall be reduced to 10 lights.

(4) In the Winter season the lights shall be kept on all night, and not cut off at 1 a.m. as at present.

Provided these conditions are granted by the company the consumers will agree to an increase per unit of 2 or 3 cents—not the 5 cents now demanded. Mr. Shi as arbitrator, after hearing all the arguments put forth by both sides, felt that he must have wider information before coming to a decision. He will look into the customs of Shanghai, Soochow, and other cities. He asked for three months, and then he is to give his decision. In the meantime prices are to stand as at present.

A recent trip into the near-by country shows some quite remarkable improvements for an inland city. Apart from the road, concrete bridge back of the Mow Sing mill, and the chipped-stone road to the villages out towards the lake and the Plum Garden, there have been many miles of similar roads made along the foot of the mountain to the villages at the North end, on the large creek running West. One may take a walk, or a ricksha ride, now, for instance, on twenty miles, on these roads, very large bridge—as large as the Garden Bridge in Shanghai, but not nearly so ugly, has been built across the Grand Canal at the mouth of the creek leading to the mountain, and beyond it the old, fallen-down stone bank of the Grand Canal have been rebuilt for a distance of two or three miles to High Bridge. Altogether there are many signs of well-being and progress. Now if the people on the streets could be taught the first elements of politeness to strangers, those who visit the city could not but form a good opinion of it and of its people.

RAILWAY SATISFIES

Special Correspondence to The China Press

Wush, December 5.—Having voiced a protest in the columns of THE CHINA PRESS one day last Spring concerning the time table of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway, it is only right now that in the same columns there should be some expression of the very great satisfaction felt with the new time table. It has been in use for sufficient time to enable people to see exactly how it will work, and the people are one in voicing their pleasure. It looks like a schedule that was made up with the intention of attracting traffic, not for the purpose of preventing all travel except by those who are positively unable to stay at home.

It is unfortunate perhaps that a train leaving the city at 7.10 a.m. should have been put on for the first time in the Autumn when the mornings are already short, and are daily growing shorter. Anyone taking this train must inevitably rise before daylight—and in Wush, perhaps more than in most other cities, this "is not done." If this train could have been put on in the early Spring, and given the few months of Summer to make itself known, there can be no doubt it would have made itself a permanent place. As it is, though the travel by it is surprisingly large and we should not be surprised if it makes its place in spite of the disadvantage of the bad season for beginning. A city furnishing the amount of travel that Wush does deserves such a schedule as we have now; and whether going or coming, one would be hard to please who could not find a satisfactory train.

General Pershing at Work



Major-General Pershing, commanding the expeditionary armies of the United States of America. The commander is here seen at his desk in the American base headquarters—his real work is done here.

BANDITS IN KIANGSU

Special Correspondence to The China Press

Hinghwa, November 30.—To the West of us, the bandit ravages are on the increase. In Sienyu county they have appeared in large numbers within six miles of the county seat and are either plundering the villages systematically or holding them up for large ransoms. People are fleeing the region in terror.

In Tattien county a band of thirty soldiers killed their leader and joined the bandits. These bandits seem to have access to an unfailing supply of arms and ammunition. Many of them are said to be armed with modern rifles of German make. There are suspicions that they are being aided by German subjects in southern port cities as the arms are smuggled up country from that direction.

BALKANS CAMPAIGN

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 5.—A German official wireless communique today reports: "We drove back strong detachments of the enemy which reached the west shore of Lake Ochrida and north-east of Dolran Lake."

Vessels To Arrive

From London	
Mishima Maru	Dec. 14
Suwa Maru	Dec. 15
From San Francisco	
Colombia	Dec. 15
From Tacoma	
Canada Maru	Dec. 20
From Seattle	
Inaba Maru	Dec. 15

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desire the same accomplishment of right, justice and human liberty and we are here to see that the ever-promised right shall become a reality.

"Even if, on the other side of the Rhine, no-one wants to understand this, the world is waiting for our victory and will have it. All the nations here represented are giving one another mutual assistance in the great cause. We are working to acquire the right to peace by the use of force."

M. Pichon, the Foreign Minister, has announced that the conference has given happy results which practically assure unity of action, economically, financially and militarily. The needs of the Allies regarding finance, munitions, transport and supplies were very carefully studied and the decisions would guarantee them every satisfaction.

The creation of a supreme Inter-Allied Naval Committee had been decided on, while unity of military action had been certainly realised by the Allied General Staff, which is working according to program. In diplomatic affairs, also, a complete agreement was reached in all matters necessary to ensure victory.

NINGPO MISSIONARY ASSN.

Special Correspondence to The China Press

Ningpo, December 5.—The December meeting of the Ningpo Missionary Association met last evening in the home of the Rev. and Mrs. H. S. Redfern, of the English Methodist College. A full attendance of the missionary body was present, together with four members of the C.M.S. Conference which is now in session in Ningpo. These guests were the Rev. G. W. Coultas of Hangchow, Rev. H. Castle of Hangchow, Rev. P. King of Shanghai, and the Rev. W. H. Elwin, formerly of Ningpo, but now of Tokio.

The paper of the evening was given by Mr. Elwin who told of the work of the "C.M.S. Mission for Chinese Students in Tokio." A very effective map showed the far-reaching extent of the influence of Christianising Chinese students in Japan. One hundred and twenty-seven students had been baptised in their Mission alone, gathered from sixteen of the provinces of China, and some of these have already returned to their homes.

Some of the subjects to be taken up in the bi-monthly meetings of the coming year are—"The educational facilities of this district"—"How and to what extent should Missions or Churches help financially the children of Christians to obtain an education?"—"Has the time come for more intensive evangelistic work in Ningpo city? If so, what would be the best lines to follow?"—"Chinese Art"—"The Chinese Boy Scout Movement (Alternative)."

During the evening a piano solo was rendered by Mrs. Molony and a vocal solo by Mrs. Redfern. A social hour with refreshments closed the evening.

World Is Waiting

For Allies' Victory

Says M. Clemenceau

House Winds Up Conference By
Repeated Assurance Of All
Possible Aid From U. S.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, December 4.—The final sitting of the Allied Conference was held yesterday, at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Paris. Before the sitting was ended, Colonel House, representing President Wilson, said:

"M. Clemenceau told us, when welcoming the delegates to this conference, that we had come here to work. What he said was prophetic. Our meetings have been characterized by a co-ordination and unity of views which promise the best results for the future. It is my profound conviction that our united and concentrated efforts will enable us to attain our object."

"We feel that in coming to France we have been visiting friends. Since the foundation of the American Government, there have always been bonds of sympathy and interest between us, a sympathy which this war has transformed into passionate admiration."

"The history of France is a story of courage and sacrifice and the great things that have illustrated the past three years have, therefore, not surprised us in America. We knew that, when France was called upon to do it, her exploits would add fresh luster to her glory."

"America sends greetings to France and to her heroic sons and expresses the pride she feels at fighting side by side with so gallant an ally."

The French Premier, M. Clemenceau, replied as follows:—"Our enemies, who see nothing but brute force, cannot understand us. We are all engaged in battle under the command of human conscience. We

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The Cigarette with the Pedigree



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Dreamer but man of action too, restless as the seas he searched for passages unknown. Valiant servant of his Queen and withal a First-class Fighting Man. You may search the world and find no better cigarette than the "Three Castles"—therein Virginia Tobacco, at its best, claims a preference over Turkish or any other kind. To him who smokes many (or to him who smokes few) none other serves his taste so well. 天 天 天

"There's no sweeter Tobacco comes from Virginia and no better Brand than the 'THREE CASTLES'"

W.M. Thackeray

"The Virginians"

W.D.S.

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(This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Company, Ltd.)

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Kerensky's Weakness Main Cause Of Russian Debacle

As Leader Of Workmen And Soldiers And As Government Chief He Created Fatal 'Duplication Of Authority'

The following analysis of Kerensky's fallings is the more remarkable since it was written by E. H. Wilcox for The Atlantic Monthly several weeks before the Russian Premier's downfall. After enumerating the good points in Kerensky's character the author proceeds as follows:

Nevertheless, with all our appreciation of the superb qualities of Alexander Fedorovich, and of the elemental forces which the Revolution has awakened in him, we must also admit that the difficulties and dangers in his way were largely of his own creation. Unhappily, the Russian Revolution as it appeared to distant observers in the days of its birth will remain one of the great might-have-beens of history, and Kerensky is in large measure responsible for the pitiful culmination of a splendid promise.

Thanks to the unusual nature of the circumstances—the thoroughness of the work of disintegration carried out by the old regime the useful lessons of the great dress-rehearsal of 1905-06, and the war, which delayed action till the full ripeness of the opportunity—the Russian Revolution made a better beginning than any similar movement recorded in the annals of our kind. It is questionable whether there ever was a government in which disinterested patriotism, ability, and energy were more abundant than they were in Prince Lvoff's first Cabinet. Several of its members had run grave risks and paid heavy penalties in the cause of popular freedom. They were nearly all experts in their departmental subjects, besides being practiced politicians. At the outset, at any rate, public opinion was solid at their backs, and it was inspired by a noble and high-minded impulse. With this magnificent start, there was really no reason in the nature of things why the Revolution should have got out of hand.

General Chaos
Yet within a few months the whole country seemed to be rapidly dissolving into a state of primordial chaos. Regiments, societies, towns, districts, vast areas with populations of many millions, were threatening to throw off the authority of the Central Government or actually defying it. Industry was rapidly being brought to a standstill through the lack of fuel and raw materials, the expulsion of the technical staffs from the factories, or the insubordination of the workmen on hours of labor and rates of pay which had hitherto not even been dreamed of in any country. A licentious soldiery was running riot through the land, commandeering express trains and passenger steamers, looting drink-shops, sacking country mansions, and spreading disorganization and demoralization in all directions. The transport system, on which depended the lives both of the armies at the front and of the civilian populations in the rear, had sunk into a state of inextricable disorder and confusion, and the railway sidings were becoming daily more and more congested with broken-down locomotives and wagons which there was neither the labor nor the material to repair. Public expenditure was rising by leaps and bounds, and as the normal sources of revenues had almost completely dried up, the only way to keep pace with it was to flood the already perilously diluted currency with paper money, which was being turned out at the maximum pressure of the government printing-machines. There could not have been a more lamentable contrast than that between the first promise of the Revolution and its fruition a few months later.

"Too Many Cooks"
And why was this? No doubt the situation was always one of enormous difficulty—the old regime had also seen to that—but the real cause of the failure to cope with it successfully is unquestionably to be found in that "duplication of authority" which arose out of the pretensions and intermeddlings of the Petrograd council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates. Prince Lvoff's first Cabinet was never allowed to be a government at all in the ordinary sense of that term, though it should have been obvious, even to those of the revolutionary leaders who had had the least political experience, that, if ever there was a time when unity and firmness of authority were indispensable, it was then, when an exhausting war, bringing in its train a grave economic crisis, had suddenly been complicated by the destruction of the whole machinery of administration and the relaxation of the accustomed bonds of civic discipline.

So far it is impossible to apportion fairly the blame for the collapse between the Government and the Council. Before we can do that, we must be enlightened on one very material point which up to the present has been kept in obscurity. We know that the first Provisional Government was the result of an agreement between the Executive Committee of the Imperial Duma and the Council, but we have not been given cognizance of the negotiations between these two bodies or of the terms of their compact. It is almost inconceivable that Prince Lvoff should not have insisted on those conditions of plenary and undisputed authority, without which no government can fulfill its functions even in the most favorable of circumstances, and if that is so, then the council

was guilty of a deliberate, systematic, and continuous breach of faith. From the very beginning it arrogated to itself administrative functions, issued proclamations, and assured the credulous populace that it was the only body to which the adhesion of true democrats was due. One consequence of this was that lawless and wayward spirits refused to obey the Government because it was not the expression of the will of the people, and the Council because it was not the government.

Kerensky's Responsibility
For this untenable relationship Kerensky must accept a large share of the responsibility. He was one of the creators, if not the creator of the Petrograd Council; he was its first vice-chairman and apparently still holds that post; he had an incomparable authority, both with its members and with the Petrograd proletariat and garrison who had elected them, and it is exceedingly improbable that it adopted any of its hasty and ill-considered steps without his knowledge.

The first and most fatal of these was the notorious "Proclamation No. 1," said to have been drafted by the Jew Maximalist Nahamkes, who calls himself Stekloff. This document enunciated the principle that the troops had the right to choose their own officers, and thus at one stroke cut away the whole foundation of the discipline of the army before anything had been devised to take its place. The other agents of disintegration did not together contribute so much to the riot that produced the catastrophe of Tarnopol as did this one foolish and fatal proclamation. It was the main cause of the debacle which Kerensky assumed the premiership to stem, and at the same time it was his own work.

Not that the only case in which he has had, in a sadder and wiser mood, to repair the consequences of his own ill-advised measures. One of his first steps as Minister of Justice was to abolish the death penalty. The act doubtless was nobly inspired, but it was not statesmanship, and it caused rivers of blood to flow. Less than six months later Kerensky himself was compelled to reinstate the death penalty on a scale on which it had never been applied since the days of Ivan the Terrible. Instead of sending individuals to the scaffold, he was compelled to have whole battalions of Russian troops mown down by Russian artillery or cut to pieces by Cossack charges. He proclaimed unrestrained freedom of the press and of speech; but six months later, he closed down the Leninist papers with as little ceremony as if he had been a Plevh or a Protopopoff, and suspended the right of public meeting at the front. In solemn words, he assured the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates that troops should never be brought from outside to intervene in the crises of the capital; but it was only with the help of regiments from the front that he made himself master of the open rising of treason, reaction, and anarchy which broke out in the middle of July. With proud confidence he issued the charter of soldiers' rights which his predecessor as War Minister, the really statesmanlike Alexander Guchkov, had refused to sign; but already its fundamental clauses have been revoked, and it will be long before they are again put into force.

Mainly Kerensky's Fault
These are only some of the mistakes which Kerensky has made, and the catalogue could be indefinitely extended. His must be the major responsibility, because he was the only man in the country whom the masses of the people absolutely trusted and were ready implicitly to obey. If he had not been blinded by his own enthusiasm and faith in the miraculous workings of freedom, he would have told Russia that the Revolution was an accomplished fact, and that the only forces which could rivet the old shackles upon the nation were its own impatience and impetuosity. He would have pointed out that, after but a few months' delay, Russia as a whole would be able to speak through the Constituent Assembly, and decide once and for all what the future destiny of the country was to be. He would have indicated all the dangers of hasty experiments in the uncertain and insecure conditions of the interregnum, and would have earnestly exhorted his vast and submissive following to think for the moment only of the duties and not of the privileges of freedom. Finally, he would have insisted on the primary necessity of absolute obedience to the government and to it alone.

He did not do these things, and his responsibility is twofold. He is responsible as the most influential member of the corporation which

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WHAT IS PURITY?

Damon and Pythias

Present Flag to Rainbows



The Forty-Second Division, United States Infantry, is here being presented with a banner bearing various devices identifying this great unit of the United States Army—the Rainbow Division. The flag was presented at Camp Mills, Mineola, L. I., by Mrs. Cummings Story, former president of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Field regulations

of our army prohibit its being carried in battle, but in all parades and reviews it will appear with the colors of the republic.

Photo shows, left to right: General Lenihan, commander of the Eighty-Third Brigade; Mrs. Cummings Story and Mrs. Livingston R. Schuyler, speaking. In the background an orderly holds the flag.

encouraged license and undermined the authority of the government, and he is responsible as the most influential member of the government which retained office under these impossible conditions.

All men have the defects of their qualities and the calm calculations of a statesman were not to be expected from a man possessed by the religious fervor with which Kerensky greeted the Revolution. His mistakes have been grievous, but he would have been a less interesting and sympathetic figure had he not been the man who was bound to make them.

Shipping Items

The C.M. s.s. Kiangfong left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.
The C.N. s.s. Wuchang left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.
The N.K.K. s.s. Tachang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.
The C.M. s.s. Kiangwah left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.
The C.N. s.s. Tungting left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.
The C.N. s.s. Fengtien left Tientsin for Shanghai via Chefoo and Weihaiwei on Wednesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tafoo Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The I-C. s.s. Loongwo left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Chungking left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Nanyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Chenan left Hongkong for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The I-C. s.s. Beang left Tientsin for Shanghai via Chinwangtao on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangkwan will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Poyang will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The N.S. s.s. Ningshao will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinming left Tientsin for Shanghai via Chefoo on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Sinkiang left Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday.

The I-C. s.s. Kiangsing will leave Tientsin for Shanghai via Chefoo and Weihaiwei today.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyue will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tale Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The water mark at Hankow on the 3rd instant was 12' 3" at Kiang on the following day 14' 3", and at Wuhu on the 5th 8' 10".



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Liberty Motor To Fly 6 Miles Up!

Washington, October 14.—Air-craft flying the Stars and Stripes may bombard Berlin from a height of six miles through the latest invention of American scientific genius. At this height German defending planes and guns would be useless.

This unheard-of height can easily be attained by the "Liberty motor," according to experts. The only difficulty has been that in such a rarified atmosphere the aviators themselves could do nothing; the terrific demands on their lungs are too great to permit other action.

Now American science steps in with the twin of the Liberty motor. "Liberty oxygen" is its name and it is a respiration device which automatically supplies to the flier the oxygen which is lacking in the natural air at high altitudes.

The device is the joint production of experts of the aviation section and army medical corps.

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Pinkettes are a boon, ensuring daily regularity, thus removing the causes of sick headaches, biliousness, facial eruptions and ill-smelling breath.



the dainty little gentle-as-nature laxatives, are obtainable from chemists, or, post free, 60 cents the phial from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Seehuen Road, Shanghai.

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Locks and Hardware

BILLIARD CHAMPIONSHIP DRAWINGS ARE MADE

Entries Are Few But Include
Best Of Shanghai's Cue
Experts

Although the entries for the 1917-1918 Shanghai amateur billiard championship are fewer than usual, most of Shanghai's crack cueists are represented.

The drawing resulted as follows:
First Round: A. E. Fenton v. C. W. Porter.

Second Round: Winner of Fenton v. Porter match plays E. D. Bush, J. V. Jensen v. Gordon Morris.

G. M. P. Remedios v. H. E. Gibson, Capt. E. I. M. Barrett v. H. S. Smyth. The first round must be played by December 10, the second by December 17, and the semi-final by December 22. The final will be arranged by the Committee.

There is little doubt but that the present champion, Mr. C. W. Porter, will have his work cut out to retain the championship. Captain Barrett seems to be more steady than ever this year. Mr. Remedios and Mr. Bush are also showing rare form in the league matches and there is a flash of old time form from Mr. Smyth.

Each year the championship causes more and more interest, so that the finals have become one of the most important sporting events of the year, and since the beginning of the war the proceeds of the championship finals have been donated to war charities. The Association has donated a total of \$1,300 to the Shanghai Wounded Fund, and \$100 to the British Red Cross, and it is the ambition of the Committee to make the final match this year still more of a success, as the more the success the greater the amount for a war charity.

The rules follow:
I.—The Rules of the Billiard Control Club. (Rules 1914).

II.—The choice of tables may be mutually agreed upon by the players, but failing to agree, the matter will be decided by the committee.

III.—When the players have arranged their match, they are to notify the secretary and a member of the Committee will be chosen to referee the match.

IV.—The final will be arranged by the Committee.

V.—Contestants failing to appear at the appointed times set for the matches will be scratched.

VI.—The games shall be 600 up with the exception of the final game, which shall be 1000 up.

Americans' Activity In Affairs of Amoy Is Growing Rapidly

Special Correspondence to the China Press

Amoy, Nov. 30.—The growing activity of the Americans in Amoy shows the effect of efficient leadership. Last year in October things began to happen as soon as the new American Consul, Mr. C. E. Gauss, arrived. He soon had an efficient Committee on American National Holidays working which began to arouse the Americans to a consciousness of the possibilities of friendship among themselves and service for the home-land. Among the recent activities are the Thanksgiving service and the American Red Cross and War Relief work.

Since America entered the war the Americans in this district, a scant few, have raised by their own efforts, without soliciting outside contributions, between \$1,700 and \$1,800 for the American Red Cross and War Relief work. A Thanksgiving fund for war relief work of the Americans in Amoy was raised and totaled about \$850 being voluntary contributions from Americans in the Amoy district.

The American ladies have taken up war relief work in earnest, and Amoy is certainly doing its bit for the American soldiers in France.

A real treat in the way of a Thanksgiving service was held this year. The church was well filled with Americans, British, Chinese and other friends. An exceptionally good musical program was rendered consisting of an anthem by the choir, selections by a ladies' and a men's quartette and a solo by Mrs. Dr. Strick.

The stirring and enthusiastic address of Mr. C. E. Gauss, the American Consul, made every American present glad he was an American, and doubly glad America has had such a leader as Woodrow Wilson. His address brought home to the Americans of Amoy the responsibility which each American bears to the war in which his country is engaged; the righteous cause to which we are committed, and the high ideals of humanity and freedom which have been the bases of our war. He outlined in brief the mobilization of the forces of war and the industries of the country, as well as the forces of mercy and the organizations for the care and protection of the morals of the men in the field.

The spirit in which the national anthem, the closing song, was sung showed that the meeting will not soon be forgotten.

NANCHANG AMERICANS OBSERVE THANKSGIVING

Special Correspondence to the China Press

Nanchang, Nov. 29.—The entire American community of twenty-five persons met at the home of Messrs. Terman and Illick on the evening of Nov. 29 in recognition of the day set aside by President Wilson for worship and prayer. A delightful feast was prepared by Mrs. Terman of the Methodist Mission. When the guests arrived the bountiful laden table was the center of attraction. Autumn decoration gave the room a real "home side" appearance. Two baskets cleverly fashioned out of large pumpkins and piled high with Chinese and foreign fruits gave evidence of an ample harvest.

After President Wilson's Thanksgiving Proclamation had been read a short service was conducted. The meeting was especially helpful because the foreigners of Nanchang have little time for "get together" affairs. A person often goes for days and weeks without seeing one of his own race, and when he does meet a comrade it is only to exchange the time of day and pass on. Community meetings are essential in the crowded lives of foreigners in interior Chinese cities.

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News Briefs

Heavy sentences were given eight robbers yesterday in the Mixed Court by American Assessor Perkins and Magistrate Wong. Two got five years, three got three years each and expulsion, another one year and a half and expulsion and another six months. A woman, who aided in the disposal of the stolen goods, was given six months.

Judgment for \$51,552 in favor of the plaintiff was rendered in the Mixed Court yesterday afternoon in the case of P. Heath and Co. vs. Shun Lee and Co., in which plaintiff claimed \$50,000 arising out of the charter of the S. S. Alma. The case was heard by British Assessor Grant Jones and Magistrate Kwan.

Mr. Kenneth R. Snow, formerly of the British American Tobacco Co., of Hankow, and Mr. John P. Reid, recently of Mackenzie and Co., also of Hankow, leave Shanghai tonight for Tsingtao, to join with the Labor Battalion and will possibly sail for France shortly.

Capt. E. J. W. Hughes, formerly of the Asiatic Petroleum Co., of Hankow, was killed in action in France on September 20, according to word received by the firm. Capt. Hughes was with the company for two years, leaving to volunteer in 1915 and obtaining a commission in the 4th Battalion, Sherwood Foresters. He is the second of the A. P. C. staff of Hankow to be killed and his death is mourned by a wide circle of friends.

One Deng Dzu-sung, 57 years old, was struck by an automobile on Yangtsepo Road and died later at St. Luke's Hospital Wednesday afternoon. The car belonged to Arnold and Co. and was driven by one Yih Ah-sung. Mr. C. S. Garton, who was in the machine, said that the chauffeur sounded his horn, but the man jumped in front of the car.

Enemy Dividend Funds For French War Bonds

Mr. H. Gensburger Indicates
Money Ordered Paid To Him
Will Go To Aid France

An order for payment of Tls. 21,399.85 from the enemy dividend account of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation to Mr. Henry Gensburger was made by Sir Haviland de Saumarez in the British Supreme Court yesterday on application of the Acting Crown Advocate, Mr. A. G. Mossop.

The money was claimed as due from the liquidator of the firm of Gensburger and Judah, Ltd., and from the Shanghai Stock Exchange. Mr. Gensburger's affidavit set forth that he was born in Alsace of French parents and had lived in Shanghai as a German subject, but had lately been granted French protection. He made application through the French authorities and intended to invest the money in French War Loans.



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River Problems of China Discussed by Dr. Chatley Floods and Development of Water Carrying Trade Necessitate Some Improvement, He Says

An analysis of China's river problems, with suggestions for their solution, was given yesterday afternoon by Dr. Herbert Chatley of the Whangpoo Conservancy Board before the Royal Asiatic Society.

"The increasing attention which is being given to conservancy problems in China, owing to the paramount necessity of enabling certain of the treaty ports to be accessible to ships and disasters which have occurred from time immemorial from the bursting from restraint of the Hwang Ho, the Fuai, the Hsi Kiang, the Pei Ho and the Grand Canal serves as a ready excuse for speaking of the general question of water control in China," said Dr. Chatley in introduction.

The four points of view from which the subject can be considered, he said, are irrigation and water supply, navigation, flood protection and power production. China has a greater concentration of drainage than most of the countries of the world. Of the great streams of China one of the main features is the fact that the low flat areas or deltas which they have built up at their mouths by the denudation of the high land in which they and their tributaries rise are subject to almost annual inundation.

This is due to the concentration of the rainfall in China within the summer months, so that the channels which prove sufficient to carry away the water during ten months of the year cannot hold the temporarily swollen volume during the other two months.

The dykes or levees, Dr. Chatley continued, which have been employed since the earliest Chinese periods to keep rivers within their normal bounds will have to be perpetually adopted. Dr. Chatley went into the controversy over whether building dykes or dredging channels is best. His conclusion was that there was little to choose between either, but that the immediate protection, simplicity and lack of difficulty of the dyke weighed in its favor.

Going to the question of navigation, Dr. Chatley pointed out the tremendous development of inland navigation in China, which he called almost unparalleled in history. But he said experience has shown that it is the highest economy to carry cargoes in the largest possible ships both on the sea and in inland waters. But in China the interior waterways are shallow, the harbors are obstructed by bars—and besides the development of industry will compel the development

of water power. For those reasons the river problem was so important. Dr. Chatley then took up and discussed all the great rivers of the country, with their characteristics and their individual problems. Then he took up the question of the procedure by which improvement could be attained. The chief difficulty he said was the necessity of devising a scheme that was not only extensive enough to cope with the problem but able to rest on a sound financial basis. And in that connection the national political question enters; and chiefly out of that arises the inability to raise sufficient money.

As to definite steps, first, the whole of the area from which each river receives water must be surveyed. Second, rainfall observations must be taken for a number of years at points evenly distributed over the whole area. Third, an accurate plan and soundings of the main channel and levels of the immediately adjacent country should be taken. Fourth, measurements of current velocity and, in the lower parts, tides and tidal currents should be taken. With these particulars it can be estimated with great accuracy what sectional area is required and if improvements can be made by deepening the bed. Then lines can be laid down to which the river can be expected to conform and works designed which will develop tendencies toward these lines.

Passengers Arrived

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yokohama, Maru from Japan:—Mr. J. Ikeda, and Miss F. Nakahira.
Per I.C. s.s. Tukwo from Hankow:—Rev. F. W. Dielerich.
Per H.O. s.s. Changton from Hankow:—Mrs. L. Jones.
Per C.N. s.s. Tatung from Hankow:—Mr. and Mrs. Thos. S. Carrington, Mrs. Foster, Messrs. M. Benjamin, Paton, Fielder, Murray, and A. C. Wallis.
Per C.M. s.s. Kiangteen from Ningpo:—Mr. H. J. S. Jones, and Rev. Bor. Walsh.

Damon and Pythias

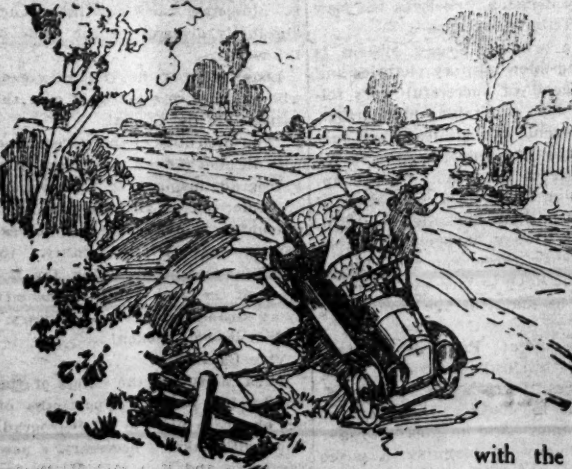
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The China Press

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR
EXCEPT ON MONDAYS AND HOLIDAYS
Home Office, Ford Building, Wilmington,
Delaware, U. S. A.

Address all communications to
THE CHINA PRESS
Publication Office, Canton and Kiangsu Rd., 5th
Editorial Office, Canton and Kiangsu Rd., 5th
New York Office, 140 Broadway
Washington Bureau, Metropolitan Bank Building
Tokyo Bureau, Japan Advertiser Building

Subscription Rates
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year, \$12.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year, \$12.00
SUNDAY, per Year, 7.00
Mailed to Outports, 50 cents per month, or
Max. \$6.00 per year extra.

Mailed to foreign countries the cost of postage
will be added.

Street Sales—Daily 10 cents per copy; Sunday
15 cents per copy.

Entered at the Chinese P. O. for transmission
with "special marks" privileges in China.

Entered as second-class mail matter at U. S.
Postal Agency, Shanghai, China.

Entered as a newspaper at the Japanese P. O.
Telephone—1403 Business Office.

1403 Canton Road, Department
Telegraph Address—NATTREX SHANGHAI

THE CHINA PRESS Incorporated
Delaware, Publishers

WEATHER

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IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, DECEMBER 7, 1917

'The Road To Peace'

UNDER the above caption *The Literary Digest of November 3* publishes the following symposium, which, in view of President Wilson's address to Congress on Monday of this week, is of special and timely interest:

"This war will end when we win," declared War-Secretary Baker at the end of October; and almost on the same day Lloyd George announced that he could "see no road to peace but in victory." But the British Premier went on to warn us that "the way to shorten the war is to prepare as if the struggle were going to be a long one"; and he pointed out that while the temporary collapse of Russia had shattered our hopes of a decision this year, yet, with the advent of America and the increasing failure of Germany's U-boat warfare, "time is on our side." On the other hand, there is evidence that we are not going to lean too heavily on time and attrition as allies in the announcement that the French and British in high commands have decided to continue their drives against Germany throughout the winter, instead of going into winter quarters as in previous years. Many United States army leaders, Washington correspondents tell us, look for victory next year. Thus in a Washington despatch to the New York Times we read that "the Government is preparing for military activity of at least three years, but while preparations will not be lessened in any degree, there is a constantly growing feeling that Germany and her partners can not hold out beyond the winter of 1918." At the same time we are warned that if the enemy is determined on a fight to the finish, then the hardest part of the war is still ahead. As a London correspondent of the New York Tribune says:

"Nothing is to be gained by minimizing the strength of Germany, and too often that mistake has been made. The ability of the Allies to obtain a military victory will depend largely upon the efforts of the United States. Whether it will come through superiority in the air, preponderance of artillery, a flanking movement, internal dissensions within the Central Powers, or from a variety of other causes no one can tell. But the whole tendency here is away from attrition, which has proved too long and costly."

The sternest trials of the war, both for soldiers and civilians, are approaching, predicts a London correspondent of the New York Evening Post, and in a Montreal despatch to the same paper we read:

"The German Government will not concede the terms unquestionably necessary to a settlement, and the Allies are standing firmly behind President Wilson in his position regarding negotiation with the present German rulers. There is no sign as yet of a collapse of German military strength, and that the military cabal will voluntarily surrender its more or less absolute sway while the Army remains faithful does not seem probable."

"The German people want peace," says the New York Times, "but their rulers want victory and must have it, because defeat will be destruction for them." The "domin-

ant fact," as Mr. Asquith remarks, is that what the Allies have to deal with is neither German public opinion nor the German parliament, but the German Government. Lloyd George, according to Mr. Harold Spender, his biographer, believes that a revolution is coming in Germany, and this prediction is echoed by Prince Alexander zu Hohenlohe, who declares that the German people are losing confidence in the men now at the helm of the ship of state. Writing in the New Zeitung, of Zurich, Switzerland, he says:

"Confidence in those who are directing the affairs of the Empire is beginning to crumble among the German people."

"Herr Scheidemann was recently called to order when he spoke the word 'revolution' in a speech in the Reichstag. And yet he did nothing but repeat a word which is heard daily among the masses of the people."

According to an Amsterdam despatch to the New York American, Herr Hoch, a member of the Reichstag, informed the Socialist conference at Wurzburg that unless peace comes within a few weeks Germany will experience revolutionary convulsions. And in a Washington despatch to the New York Tribune we read:

"An official cablegram on conditions in Germany received here today represents the situation to be more critical than any reports yet published. A paraphrase of the report follows:

"Germany's population wants peace, and the people declare it will be concluded in November, because a German victory by arms is felt to be impossible of realization. German workmen, stirred to a high pitch of discontent by the Socialists, boldly state they will leave the factories necessary for the conduct of the war if the war continues during the winter."

"The Franco-British aerial bombardments of German cities and towns are increasing the dissatisfaction of the masses with the war. At Essen bombs dropped from airplanes did enormous damage, some striking a circus in the course of a performance for soldiers at which 800 soldiers were killed."

"German civil life presents a terrible picture. Children are obliged to go to bed at four o'clock in the afternoon and to rise not before ten o'clock in the morning because of the knowledge that, being awake, they would feel the need of eating, and there is an insufficient amount of food for them."

Experience has taught us not to build too much hope on the rumors that reach us, by way of Bern, Amsterdam, Copenhagen, and Venice, of desperate hunger-riots in many Austrian cities, accompanied by the wrecking of munition-plants. Nor is it wise, our press agree, to attach too much importance to the rumors that Turkey, as well as Bulgaria, has hinted to the Entente of a willingness to consider a separate peace "on favorable terms." It was only last week that the Kaiser, on a state visit to his ally, assured the Sultan that "in unshakable loyalty the Germans and Turks will persevere shoulder to shoulder with the Austrians, Hungarians, and Bulgarians until our enemies recognize the uselessness of their continuance of the war." It is notable, however, that the Kaiser here seems to look forward to something like a deadlock or stalemate, while all the official spokesmen of the Allies speak unhesitatingly of victory by a military decision. Thus we have General Pershing's statement that "America has resources in men and material, once they are prepared, to add weight to the Allies which must force a military decision against Germany." And General Haig has declared his confidence that "the Allies, so reinforced, will fight the war to an early and decisive issue."

Against rumors of a growing shortage of munitions and food in Germany, and of desperate demands on the part of the German people for an early peace, we must place the statement of Mr. Morris, United States Minister to Sweden, who warns us, on the authority of a neutral Swedish merchant just returned from Germany, that—

"Food conditions in Germany are much improved, and there is no perilous decrease in material resources."

"Figures which he submitted to me indicate the Central Powers and their Allies are capable of providing 1,000,000 new men annually for the war. These are conditions at which we must look sternly."

And Admiral von Tirpitz, interviewed by the Brunswick Landes Zeitung, is quoted as predicting the final triumph of the U-boats:

"We can continue confidently to expect a final triumph over Britain so long as we continue to sink vessels faster than she constructs them. A submarine-war success

can not be expected immediately, however."

"No definite time can be fixed for our success. Economically, and as regards raw materials, our position today is stronger than that of France or Italy. How far Britain will be able to make her supplies last can not be predicted."

"But the decisive factor is that while we supply four-fifths of our economic needs from our productions, Britain has to fetch four-fifths of hers from overseas."

"We are now at the fateful hour of our existence. Germany can not maintain her position as a world power against Britain unless her position is founded on might."

"Yet, without ignoring any of the shadows in the outlook, Allied observers are unanimous in their conviction that the Central Powers are now cracking under the strain. In proof of this they point to the brilliantly successful French offensive on the Aisne front last week, when in one day's fighting General Petain's troops advanced two miles on a six-mile front, capturing 8,000 prisoners and 70 big guns; to the ceaseless methodical advance of the Ypres wedge by Haig's steam-roller tactics; to the heavy toll taken of Germany's naval forces by the Russian Fleet in the Gulf of Riga battle, when fifteen German warships were put out of action; to the capture by the French of four super-Zeppelins in one day; to Germany's heavy withdrawal of troops from the Riga front to make possible an Austrian offensive against Italy; and to the ominous rumors of a growing spirit of mutiny in the German and Austrian fleets."

A Paris correspondent quotes a pamphlet published for home circulation only—by General von Freytag Loringhoven, a famous German military critic, in which he says that a German victory is now impossible, and that his country must, therefore, have peace without a military decision in order that it may prepare for the next struggle. Says this correspondent, in a despatch to the New York Courier des Etats-Unis:

"Loringhoven then examines the future of the German Army, and in so doing discloses the inner workings of the German pacifists' intrigues and brings to light the bad faith of his country when it speaks of a reduction of armaments."

"He declares that throughout the whole war the German armaments proved altogether insufficient. 'Since we'll have to begin again, we must, in view of this eventually, take more radical measures. Not only must we not reduce the length of the military service, but, far from that, we should prolong it and create trained reserves that could always be called upon at the favorable moment.'"

"It will now be understood why this brochure can not be sent to neutral countries."

"I do not say how soon the end will come, but I am convinced that Germany is on her last decline," says Pleasant A. Stovall, United States Minister to Switzerland. "There is no longer any question as to who is going to win. All we need is patience," declares General Smuts, of the British War Cabinet. "We have only to set our teeth and the war will be won," says Admiral Sir John R. Jellicoe, Britain's First Sea Lord.

"We must fight this war to a military decision," declares the New York Tribune, because—

"The whole German system is founded upon military victories and the legend of successful wars followed by profitable plunderings. This legend can be destroyed only upon the battle-field. . . . We are near to liberation, we are approaching the certain realization of all that millions have died to attain, and, as always happens as victory approaches, those who are winning the fight have to face the enemy at the front and fear the cowards at home."

"The great Prussian military machine is slowly but surely going to pieces," writes Mr. Frank H. Simonds in another issue of the same paper. And he goes on to say: "Germany is planning a peace campaign this winter. She hopes to be able to assert that the war has become a deadlock, and that her lines can not be pierced, although at the cost of great losses they may be bent back here and there."

"The truth is otherwise. Germany will have to retreat in the spring, if she escapes the necessity this autumn because of the onset of bad weather. When she retreats the world will perceive that she has lost the war. There will be no further possibility of concealing the fact, because the retreat will be so considerable. But for the winter, if she can hold on, Germany will have a show of an argument for her assertion that the war is a hopeless deadlock and a useless slaughter that can end only in stalemate. Actually her appeal will be made to the pacifists, the weak-kneed, and the disloyal in all countries fighting her."

Bitter Hatred Of Allies Taught To Peasants By Maximalists

Under the title "Strange Contradictions," a French daffy of Petrograd, L'Entente of Tuesday, October 23, reviews some of the arguments advanced by the Maximalists to the peasants in order to obtain their adherence. A translation of the article, which was signed "Justus" by the L'Entente special writer, is as follows:

Saturday, at the Council of the Republic, when the first session was nearing an end, the Maximalist orator Trotsky, in a virtuous flight, reproached the government with having proposed prematurely the abandonment of Petrograd.

Well and good. Such a position might very well sustain itself!

If one thinks carefully, one indeed cannot see on what exact grounds the high authorities would now abandon a Capital from which the enemy is still very far distant.

But the discourse of M. Trotsky, in this regard, compares only feebly with an article appearing in the Novaya Jizni under the signature of Bazarov, on October 20. That's good, Bazarov, what you have done there.

Indeed, the Maximalist writer, in a survey solidly supported by documents, proves better than did Trotsky on the rostrum of the Council, the incomparable importance of Petrograd. Not an editor on any patriotic paper has proved so conclusively that the city of Peter the Great counts for something, after all.

Listen to the masterly statistician of the Novaya Jizni. Petrograd is the place of abode of 32 per cent of all the men employed in munition factories for national defense. That would be 238,000 men, employed in a number of Petrograd factories totalling 17 per cent of all the metal-lurgical factories of Russia.

In Petrograd live more than 60,000 operatives working in the chemical factories; that would be 33 per cent of the total number of these specialists in all Russia.

Half Of Munitions Made There

In the opinion of all the men competent to judge, says Bazarov, the Capital produces not less than 40 to 45 per cent of all the products necessary to the national defense. That would be almost half the total.

On the other hand, if we are to believe M. Bazarov, it is solely in the factories of Petrograd, which are the most highly perfected of all, that it is possible to make a certain number of indispensable products.

This is a point of capital importance. And in his zeal, which seems to us to be blackguardly patriotic, M. Bazarov often revolves the sword in the wound which he has made in our sensibility. He affirms categorically that the evacuation of Petrograd would be a veritable impossibility. That is to say, it is one of those utopias which could not be realised except in the course of numerous months and just as probably in the course of several years.

In a word, says the learned economist, in spite of all the reassuring exhortations which have emanated from official spheres, the menace directed against Petrograd is altogether of an importance absolutely decisive in the issue of the war.

Listen now to the vigilant citizen who watches so attentively over the destinies of the Capital:

"The first duty of the government will lie not at all in a flight from Petrograd, inspired by a sentiment of panic; not at all in a parody of evacuation which could not correspond to any effective reality. Its duty consists in preparing the defense of the approaches to the city by all means technical and military."

This is well spoken!

Vive Bazarov!

Thus Monsieur the chiefs of the Maximalist party are partisans of an obstinate defense of Petrograd. They will make, if necessary, a new Saragossa and it is said M. Maxim Gorky has already written a poem in rhymed prose in order to commemorate this extraordinary event.

We write this without irony. The Russian people, if a sudden change is introduced into its mentality, will be perfectly capable of renewing in 1918, in some manner unforeseen and terrible, its exploits of 1917. Who knows!

Nourishing Doctrines Needed

But for that, there ought to be for this good people so naive, so credulous, so devoid of the critical spirit, another form of intellectual nourishment than that served to it every day by Monsieur the Maximalist orators and writers.

You nourish your believers with a bitter hatred toward the Allies; you make them believe that they are being sacrificed to the covetous-

ness of the grasping middle class, and of the Occident.

You never tell them that of all the Allied Powers, Russia was the first to find herself in the war with the rapacious Germans. You never tell them that France and England would not be fighting today, except for the fact that they had come to the rescue of Russia.

You preach to your peasants the distrust of America and you never make known to them the positive reasons for hope which the intervention of such a formidable power ought to give us.

You persuade the Russian people that it is the only one to suffer when France, which has withstood the first onrush of the war with forces equaling one-fifth of the German army, France which in proportion to the population it can raise continues to suffer terrible losses, France is making a brave figure and does not weep.

You say with reason that it is necessary to defend the Capital, but who will defend it if in an epoch when discipline has been destroyed, you make all your efforts to pre-

suade all armed citizens that they are being duped, a plaything in the hands of the bourgeoisie, and that what is the best step to take is to renounce fighting. War is a hideous thing, imbecile, it is agreed! But after all citizens, the wine is drawn and must be drunk! The more you enfeeble the morale of the Russian soldier, the more Russia will be enfeebled and the more Germany, which does not respect anything except force, will trample it, despoil it, considering it at its mercy.

Here, citizens, are strange contradictions in your discourse. Pay attention—logic is to political conceptions what the law of the vertical is to high walls. To borrow the expression which one applies to false arguments—one says that they do not stand up. Monsieur the Maximalists ought to pull us out of the fogs into which they have led us. If they had the power, would they capitulate tomorrow, bound hand and foot, before the German Emperor, the German kinglets, the German capitalists and the German gendarmes? Yes or no?

Correspondence

Praise for President Wilson

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Sir.—Emerson, the American seer, condensed in a few words a noble utterance when he said, "We judge a man's wisdom by his hope." If we are to judge a man's wisdom by the magnitude of his hopes and the splendor of his visions, then I believe there lives no man or woman who does not take off his hat to President Wilson and place upon the latter's forehead the crown of wisdom, for his statesmanlike and brilliant "war" speech delivered on the 3rd instant before the Congress and published in your today's issue. The noble sentiments of the President will thrill the heart of mankind from North to South and from East to West. It cannot be set aside or ignored by anyone, for the sentiments expressed therein are unquestionably the dawn and dream of humanity.

When President Garfield lay on his death-bed he whispered to a friend at his side, "Shall I live in history?" "Yes," answered the friend, "but still more in the hearts of men."

With the masterly address before us from which one rises refreshed and invigorated, we can say, too, that President Wilson will live in history but much more in the hearts of men and women made happier, better, purer for his manly and most distinguished services for them. His brilliant array of facts against an unscrupulous foe and his ringing denunciation of the wickedness and sheer barbarism of government under the heel of autocracy, and the best way to end the world's grievance and thereby make it safe for democracy, are destined to prove more efficacious in certain quarters than the noise of guns and bullets.

The President has delivered a most crushing rejoinder to the common enemy and thus intensely beautified the ideals for which the Entente Allies are fighting. The answer is final and telling. In the words of the Wise King, "Men will kiss the lips of him that giveth a proper answer." Yours faithfully,

Mentor.

Shanghai, December 6, 1917.

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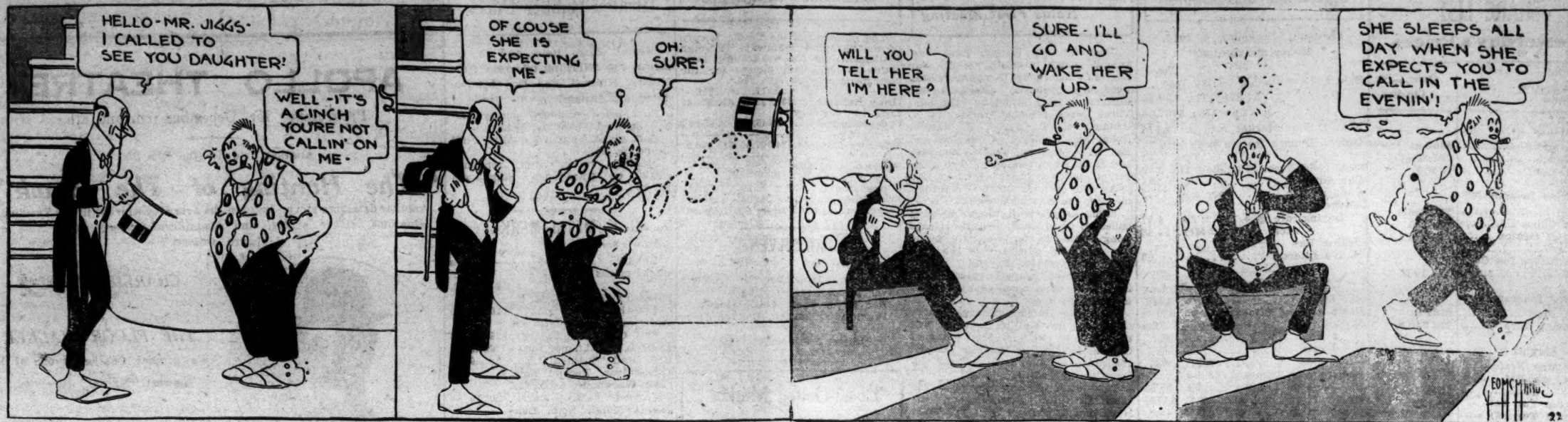


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Bringing Up Father



By George McManus

Love, Home and Table Topics
By Clever WritersDaily Home Magazine Page A Good Page to Read in the
Leisure Hour

'I Think We Shall Be Friends'

Dr. R. F. Horton Tells In His Autobiography The Story Of
The Gracious Presence Which Dominated
His Life From Boyhood

At the top of Haverstock Hill in Hampstead there stand two churches on opposite sides of the road. One day Bishop Temple, afterwards Archbishop, was going to preach in one. He was walking with the Vicar and saw the people entering the other church.

"You see, my lord, where the people go," said the Vicar. "Whose fault is that?" was the gruff answer.

An Autobiography

The other church was Lyndhurst Road Congregational Church, which

has long been a standing memorial to the spiritual power of Dr. R. F. Horton, M.A., whose "Autobiography" has just been published by Allen and Unwin (7s. 6d. net).

It answers in full the Bishop's question, and tells how a brilliant Oxford scholar and don decided to leave the fascination of Oxford and to preach in a tin tabernacle which preceded the present fine building which Mr. Waterhouse, the architect, erected.

A Gracious Presence

To many the chief interest in the book will be the sense of a gracious presence which animates it, and which gave to the man whose autobiography it is the spiritual qualities and power to achieve what this book tells.

We know all too little of the secrets of personality and of the influences which go to its making. But here we have the story of a woman's influence, which runs like a shaft of light through the whole story. Without it the story might never have been written, the second church at Hampstead might not have been built, and a remarkable ministry which still persists with great power might never have had its beginning—and its great harvest.

At Sixteen

This is the way in which Dr. Horton tells his story of a remarkable influence in his life.

"It was in my sixteenth year that an influence entered into my life, the strength and beauty of which it would be impossible to exaggerate."

For three weeks in 1871 he visited the home of a schoolfellow—the son of Dr. Mellor, of Halifax.

"Every detail of that visit is impressed on my mind, for it all had a determinative effect on my life, on my religious faith, on the choice of a career, and on the development of my thought and character."

Arriving at Halifax, young Horton went with his friend's family to a large temperance demonstration, and here he met his friend's eldest sister—Rose.

"As we sat on the sunny slope and watched the procession pass by—I looked up and saw that face which from that day forward shone upon my life with a light which seemed to come from another world. She was at that

time twenty-two, and to my boyish eyes she seemed a nature woman.

"It was a very beautiful face, with large, brown eyes, that often looked like the pools on the seashore, the depths of gleaming seaweed lit up by the sun. Her hair was dark and broke into little curls around her ears. Her complexion was clear and rosy."

"But the countenance was all aglow with pity for the sufferers whose lives were brought before her by the procession, with swift and radiant thought, and with a flashing humor, which gave charm and piquancy to everything she said. All this I saw at once; the powerful influence of woman as the guiding star and inspiration of a man's life had flowed in upon me, and rapidly flooded my whole being."

For Forty Years

"The next day returning from a service at the beautiful church which Mr. Acroyd had built in the town, she had left something behind, and her brother went back to fetch it. We two walked home alone, and as we approached the house, Shaw Royd, which lay in delightful garden-hollow beneath a railway bridge for me thenceforth a place of enchantment, she turned brightly to me and said: 'I think we shall be friends.' It was a prophecy. Before I returned to school that friendship had been sealed. Recognising at once what it meant to me, she told me that she was engaged to be married, and that we could only be friends if I recognised the nature of the friendship. This did not trouble me at all. To have her friendship and her interest was all that I desired."

"For nearly forty years, until she was taken away on Christmas Day, 1910, I had that friendship, unaltered, except that it ever grew better, undimmed and only strengthened by all the vicissitudes of our mutual life. It was three years later that she married, and her husband became her devoted friend and helper. He has lived with me since 1902, and we cherish together the memory of the beautiful being who, to him as wife and to me as friend, was the guide and star of life."

At Oxford

"I can never sufficiently praise the wisdom and love of God that brought into my life at the critical age of sixteen this transforming and inspiring influence."

She and her husband, returning

from their wedding tour in Italy, came to see Mr. Horton at Oxford in his first term.

"The brief visit enabled me to realise my life and its demands; and the home that she and her husband formed was my refuge and retreat up to the year 1902, when they came to live with me."

"I was telling her of all the difficulties, and she quoted a verse which up to that time I had never noticed: 'If any man wish to do God's will, he shall know of the doctrine whether it be of God.' She had an extraordinary vigor and precision of language; she was logical without studying logic; and she spoke out of the experience she had gained in her own inward wrestles for faith. Those words sank into my heart and became like a chain armor fitting closely to the body."

Of her death in 1910 Dr. Horton writes: "It was a crushing sorrow that had come upon me and life could never be what it was. For nearly 40 years she had been to me a guide and counselor, always a perfect, human friend, and often like a ministering angel. In the early days she had established my faith, through my life work she had heartened and counselled me, always discerning the eternal significance of the labor, which is so often hidden in the dust and lowered by the pettiness of daily cares. For more than thirty years her letters, and for the last few years her presence in the home, had been the strength and recreation of my life. And it was over, and life must be faced without that dear and trusted friend."

To that gracious friendship Dr. Horton attributes all that he has done in life, and he has done much. And to some other incidents in his life we hope to return on another day.

The Sister's Lament

My mother lies with her face to the east.
My daddy lies in the sea;
May their souls meet in the Fatherland
Of God's eternity!

And there in France my brother lies
With half his life unspoken.
And they've turned his face toward us, for whom
His young body was broken.

And on Judgment Day he will
waken up
And shout with gladness pride,
"First let my clean eyes look upon
The land for which I died!"

O Christ what will he look upon
When he looks on England then?

Sailed from Shanghai

For London, etc.
Shidzuoka Maru Oct. 20
For Liverpool
Benrines Oct. 21
Hirano Maru Nov. 8
Kitano Maru Oct. 14
For New York
Suruga Aug. 2
Toyoko Maru Aug. 10
For San Francisco
China Nov. 19
Shinyo Maru Nov. 26
Venezuela Nov. 11
For Tacoma
Manila Maru Nov. 12
For Seattle
Inaba Maru Oct. 13

Will she stand in robes of gold
and white
More fair than his eyes may ken?

Or up and down her dreary streets
Will the drunken fathers reel,
And up and down her lighted streets
The painted women steal,

And up and down her filthy streets
The idiot children stray,
The children of Her that he died for
In his young life's heyday?

For he's sure to waken and rise up
And shout with gladness pride,
"First let my clean eyes look upon
The land for which I died!"
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We guarantee positively that in the preparation of our products, no adulterant of any kind is used.
PURITY
In syrups for our table fruits we use the best dry granulated sugar without glucose, saccharine, or any other substitute. Our goods comply with the provisions of the National Food and Drugs Act, Serial Number 5628.

FLAVOR
Our fruits are filled into the cans when in their fresh condition before cooking. They are then sealed up and processed, so that the natural flavor is retained. Being packed where grown, our products are really fresher than the fresh fruits and vegetables ordinarily brought on the market and brought to the house-keeper two and more days old.

CLEANLINESS
Our factories are kept in a thoroughly clean and sanitary condition. We insist upon neatness in all departments, and our goods are packed under the most favorable conditions, both as regards cleanliness and intelligent supervision.

WHOLESOME
In the cooking process, our canned products are necessarily sterilized, and keep in any climate. Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, "The Westfield Board," and other food experts give these products highest rating of quality.

ECONOMY
Our products are not only nutritious, wholesome and delicious, but more economical than similar products put up at home.

CONVENIENCE
Ready for an emergency—all these products are practically ready to serve—the canned vegetables may be used cold in salads or warmed and seasoned to suit the taste.

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

BENJAMIN AND. POTTS
SHARE LIST
Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Quotations Closing
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.	\$400 S.
Chartered	\$64 10s.
Russo-Asiatic	R. 250
Marine Insurances	
Canton	Tls. 320 S.
North China	Tls. 115
Union of Canton	Tls. 760
Yangtze	\$205
Far Eastern Ins. Co.	
Ltd.	Tls. 10 B.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	\$131 B.
Hongkong Fire	Tls. 310 S.
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref.	Tls. 100
Indo-China Def.	
"Shell"	115s. B.
Shanghai Tug (o)	Tls. 22
Shanghai Tug (f)	Tls. 40 1/2
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 9 B.
Oriental Cons.	27s. 6d.
Philippine	Tls. 0.80
Raub	Tls. 2 1/2 S.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	Tls. 124 B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 72 1/2 S.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 12 1/2 B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 66 B.
Hongkong Wharf	Tls. 90 B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo French Land	Tls. 80 S.
China Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land	Tls. 70 B.
Weihsai Land	Tls. 3
Shanghai Hotels Ltd.	\$9 B.
China Realty (ord)	Tls. 50
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 50
Cottons Mills	
I-Wo	Tls. 170
I-Wo Pref.	Tls. 97 1/2
International	Tls. 77 1/2 kd.
International (pref.)	Tls. 62 1/2
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 70
Oriental	Tls. 40
Shanghai Cotton	-1s. 116 Sa.
Tung Yik	Tls. 16
Yangtsepoos	Tls. 6.70
Yangtsepoos Pref.	Tls. 90
Industrials	
Pulver Tite	Tls. 23
China Sugar	Tls. 90 Sa.
Green Island	Tls. 7.20 Sa.
Langkats	Tls. 15
Major Bros	Tls. 8
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 71 Sa.
Stores	
Hall and Holtz	Tls. 14 B.
Llewellyn	\$60
Lane, Crawford	\$100
Moutrie	\$85
Watson	Tls. 5 1/2
Weeks	Tls. 14 S.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 10
Amber	Tls. 1 S.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 9.60 Sa.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 4.60
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 30
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 1.05
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 3.40
Bute	Tls. 1.15
Chenong United	Tls. 1.15
Chong	Tls. 10 1/2
Consolidated	Tls. 2 B.
Domination	Tls. 9 1/2
Gula Kalumpung	Tls. 6 1/2 B.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 17
Kamunting	Tls. 0.90
Kapala	Tls. 27 1/2
Kapayang	Tls. 12
Karar	Tls. 7 1/2
Kota Bahros	Tls. 16
Kroowek Java	Tls. 12 B.
Padang	Tls. 9 1/2
Pengkalen Durian	Tls. 3
Permat	Tls. 0.95
Repah	Tls. 0.97 1/2
Samagagas	Tls. 8
Seoke	Tls. 1.10 B.
Semambu	Tls. 12
Shawang	Tls. 0.92 1/2
Shanghai Kiehang	Tls. 7
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 11.10
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1.55
Sungala	Tls. 1.55
Sungei Dufi	Tls. 9
Sua Manggis	Tls. 5 1/2 B.
Shai Kalantan	Tls. 7 1/2 cts.
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 1.60
Shanah Mohah	Tls. 1.02 1/2 B.
Tebong	Tls. 17 1/2 Sa.
Ulori	Tls. 2 1/2
Zangbe	Tls. 5
Miscellaneous	
C. I. and E. Lumber	Tls. 110
Culty Dairy	Tls. 9 S.
Shai Elec and Ash	\$3
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 65 B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 24 B.
Shore Bazaar	Tls. 33
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 30
Shai Telephone	Tls. 78 Sa.
Shai Waterworks	Tls. 190 B.

S. Sellers. Sa. Sales. B. Buyers.

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Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, December 6, 1917.

Money and Bullion

Gold Dollars Bank's buying rate	Tls. 100.50
@ 99 1/2 = Tls. 100.50	
@ 72.9 = Mex. \$137.86	
Mex. Dollars Market rate	72.75
Dragon Dollars: native bank rate	Tls. 11
Shai Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls. 2.80	
Bar Silver	295
Copper Cash	per tael 1773
Sovereigns:	
Buying rate @ 4/11d. = Tls. 4.87	
exch. @ 72.9 = Mex. \$6.68	
Peking Bar	
Native Interest	.08

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	422d.
Bank Rate of Discount	5 1/2
Market rate of discount	7 1/4
3 m-s.	7 1/4
6 m-s.	7 1/4
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Ex. Paris on London	Fr. 27.52
Ex. N. Y. on London	T.T. \$47.63
Consols	£ 100

Exchange Opening Quotations

London	T.T. 4/13
London	Demand 4/13
India	(nominal) T.T. 287 1/2
Paris	T.T. 66 1/2
Paris	Demand 97 1/2
New York	T.T. 71
Hongkong	Demand 71
Japan	T.T. 52 1/2
Batavia	T.T. 21 1/2
Straits	T.T. 57 1/2

Banks Buying Rates

London	4 m-s. Cds. 4/3 1/2
London	6 m-s. Cds. 4/3 1/2
London	6 m-s. Cds. 4/3 1/2
Paris	4 m-s. Cds. 4/3 1/2
New York	4 m-s. 102 1/2

Customs House Exchange Rates

Hk. Tls. 4.36 @ 4/11	61
1 @ 56 1/2 = France	63
1 No quotation Marks	75.14
0.92 @ 97 1/2 Gold	\$1
1 @ 52 1/2 Yen	2.12
1 @ 15 Rupees	3.44
1 @ 850 1/2 Rubles	9.47
1 @ 1.50 Mex.	\$1.50
† Nominal.	

Stock Exchange

Transactions

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Shanghai, December 6, 1917.

Official	
Shanghai Cotton Tls. 116.00 Dec.	
Shanghai Docks Tls. 72.00	
Telephones Tls. 78.00	
S.M.C. 6% Debts 1911 @ Tls. 86.00	
Tobacco Tls. 17.50	
Unofficial	
Sumatras Tls. 71.00	
Anglo-Javas Tls. 9.60	

COMMERCIAL CABLES

London, December 4.—Today's rates, prices and deliveries were:—	
Consols 2 1/2 for account Ex. D. 155 1/2	
Cheques on London at	
T.T. on London at New	Fr. 27.18
York	G. \$4.76 1/2
Bar Silver (Spot)	422 1/2
Bank of England Rate of	
Discount	5 1/2
Market rate of Discount	4 1/2 1/2
Cotton: Egyptian P. C. F.	
Sakellaris	32.20d.
Cotton: M. G. Fine Spindle	
and Bengal	17.77d.
Cotton: Goodmiddling American	
cans	22.89d.
Plantation Rubber Decem-	
ber	2s. 5 1/2d. Paid.
Deliveries China Silk	429 Bales
Deliveries Canton Silk	178 Bales
Deliveries Japan Silk	211 Bales
Tone of Tea Market Steady.	

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water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

New Insurance Co.
Holds First Meeting

The statutory meeting and first

annual general meeting of the Far

Eastern Insurance Company, Ltd.,

were held yesterday afternoon. Mr.

Edward L. Ezra acted as chairman.

There were present Messrs. H. E.

Arnold, E. T. Byrne, J. Harold

Dollard and V. Meyer as directors and

Mr. W. S. Jackson, general manager

and H. H. Read, secretary. The num-

ber of shares represented was 15,489.

At the opening of the statutory

meeting the chairman said: "This is

purely a formal meeting called in

accordance with the Hongkong

Ordinance and to submit to you the

statement of affairs of the company

on November 20, 1917.

"A list of the Company's investments

is on the table should any share-

holders care to see it.

"That is all the business before

the Statutory Meeting and we will

now pass on to the First Annual

General Meeting of the Far Eastern

Insurance Co., Ltd. and I will ask the

Secretary to read the notice."

This meeting being convened, the

chairman said: According to the

Hongkong Ordinances the first annual

meeting of shareholders has to be

held in the calendar year in which

a company is registered and that is

the reason for the first annual

meeting so soon after the Company

has commenced business. We pro-

pose to close our books on the 31st

instant and commence a new work-

ing account on January 1 next, so

that the company's financial year will

be from January 1 to December 31

each year in future. It will therefore

be necessary to hold our second annual

meeting about April next year to

place before you the balance sheet

to December 31, 1917.

I would remind shareholders that

the second and final call of Tael 10

per share is payable on January 23

next, which according to the Hong-

kong Ordinances is the latest date on

which the call could be made. I ought

to remind you that according to the

provision of the Order in Council, any

shares on which the final instalment

has not been paid within one week of

the date fixed for such payment will

be forfeited. The Directors have no

alternative.

The company commenced business

on November 1 last and is now pre-

pared to issue its policies against fire

and marine risks. That is all the

business before the meeting. Gentle-

men, except to ask you to join me in

wishing success and prosperity to the

Far Eastern Insurance Co., Ltd.

The meeting then adjourned.

The meeting then adjourned.

Shanghai Tramways

The following is the Traffic Return

of the Shanghai Tramways (Foreign

Settlement) for the week ended Dec-

ember 5, 1917, with figures for the

correspondent week last year:—

1917. 1916.

Gross Receipts \$31,732.11 \$32,574.96

Loss by currency

depreciation 6,825.05 6,903.42

Effective Receipts \$24,907.06 \$25,671.54

Percentage of loss

by currency de-

preciation 22.72 22.11

Car Miles run 74,903 80,014

Passengers carried 1,445,742 1,490,368

Bar Silver

London, December 4.—Today's

silver prices were:—

Bar Silver Spot: 422d. Steady.

Previous Quotation, London Dec-

ember 3.

Bar Silver Spot: 422d. Quiet.

Local Cotton Market

Messrs. J. Spunt and Co. write as

follows in their weekly market re-

port:—

China Cotton.—The market during

the past week has been alternately

strong and weak with fluctuations

of little importance and practically

none but local business is passing.

The continued stringency in the

money market, together with im-

proved arrivals from the interior

has, no doubt, been a contributory

factor in the weakening of the

market for spot cotton, on the other

hand forward prices are firm and

buyers are willing to pay premiums

for late deliveries. Shipments to

Japan show no abatement and while

Japanese merchants have for the

present withdrawn from the market

they are reported to hold large

stocks for shipments to Japan.

From private estimates given to us,

we find that cotton in the neighbor-

hood of Peking, 600,000 have already

been bought for Japan, both from

Hankow and the local markets.

Under the circumstances we have

nothing to add further to what has

already been mentioned before and

we advise our friends to buy when-

ever a favorable opportunity pre-

sents itself as there is every indica-

tion of the market seeing abnormal

activities during the coming Spring

season. Tone of the market, Quiet.

Liverpool

Egyptian Cotton, P. G. F.

Brown
Price of Fine M. C. Bengal	18.02d.
Price of Good-Americans	23.00d.
Price of Good-Americans	23.00d.
last reported	23.00d.
Tone of market, Steady.	
New York Market	
Price of Mid-American, Jan. 29.11d.	
Market Steady	
Indian Market	
Feb./March shipments	nominal
Broach	Rs. 106
F. Bengal	95
Market Quiet.	

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1917

Date and Destination	Per	Chl.	Br.	USA	Rus.	Jap.	Res.
Today							
Amoy & Japan v. Nagasaki	Akashi maru	13.80	..	..	..	22.00	19.80
Chefoo	Wenchow	13.80	..	..	..	..	13.80
Swatow	Samsing	21.00	17.00	..	16.80	17.00	21.00
Japan, Canada, U.S. & Europe	Encador	11.00	..	..	..	..	11.00
River Ports, ..	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Amoy & Japan v. Nagasaki	Penna	..	..	..	..	213.30	14.30
Tsino, Dalny, & Churia & A'pe	Kobe maru	13.80	..	..	..	..	3.00
Japan Ports	Penna	13.80	..	..	..	..	13.80
Japan	..	17.00	..	..	..	..	..
E'pope via N'saki & Vostock	Penna	..	..	..	214.30	..	14.15
Swatow, Manchuria & Daire	Kobe maru	14.00	..	..	..	..	13.80
N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama, O'da	..	..	16.80	..	..	..	15.00
U. S. & E'pope via U.S.A.	..	14.00	..	..	..	..	..
Nagasaki and Vladivostok	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Honolulu, U.S. & Europe	Encador	..	..	215.30	..	..	14.80
Hongkong and Canton	Chenan	12.00	..	..	..	..	11.00
Japan Ports	Hakual maru	18.00	..	..	..	..	17.80
Chefoo & W'hai (via Chefoo)	..	18.30	..	..	..	..	..
Hongkong	..	12.80	..	..	..	..	..
Peking and Ts'ien (Every day)	Train	..	..	17.00	..	..	17.00
Ts'ien (Daily except Sunday)	..	17.00	..	..	..	..	..
Shanghai	..	17.00	..	..	..	..	..
Ningbo	Kiangteen	..	15.00	..	..	..	..
Tomorrow							
Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Yingcho	21.00	..	16.80	17.00	21.00	..
Swatow and Hongkong	..	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Japan Ports	Tiltaroom	16.00	..	..	..	..	16.00
Chin'tao & Ts'ien (Parcel Mail)	Portess	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund 1,900,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:
38 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:
Amritsar, Illoilo, Puket.
Bangkok, Ipoh, Rangoon.
Batavia, Karachi, Saigon.
Bombay, Klang, Seremban.
Calcutta, Kobe, Singapore.
Canton, Kuala-Lumpur, Shanghai.
Cebu, Madras, Sourabaya.
Colombo, Malacca, Taiping.
Delhi, Manila, (F. M. S.).
Fookchow, Medan, Tavoy (Lower).
Haiphong, New York, Burma.
Hankow, Peking, Tientsin.
Hongkong, Penang, Yokohama.

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.
Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

L. R. BREMNER, Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital Frs. 48,000,000.
Reserves Frs. 48,000,000.

Successors and Agencies:
Bankok, Hanoi, Saigon.
Batambang, Hongkong, Shanghai.
Canton, Mengtze, Singapore.
Djibouti, Noumea, Tientsin.
Dondichery, Peking, Tourane.
Haiphong, Papoot, Yokohama.
Hankou, Pnom-Penh.

Bankers:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN, Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique.
Societe Anonyme.
Paid-up Capital Frs. 30,000,000.

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London office: 2 Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt) and Rotterdam.

President: JEAN JADOT.
Gouverneur: Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.

Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.
Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Tails and fixed deposits according to arrangement.
Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS, Manager for China.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000.
Reserve Funds:
Sterling, £1,500,000 @ 2s. 15,000,000.
Silver 13,500,000.
Total \$33,500,000.
Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000.

Head Office: HONGKONG.
Court of Directors:
Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell, Chairman.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Deputy Chairman.
Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton.
F. C. Butcher, Esq.
A. H. Compton, Esq.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
E. V. D. Parr, Esq.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
Chief Manager: Hongkong—N. J. STARR.

Branches and Agencies:
Amoy, Ipoh, Peking.
Bangkok, Johore, Penang.
Batavia, Kobe, Rangoon.
Bombay, Kuala Lumpur, Saigon.
Calcutta, London, S. Francisco.
Canton, Lyons, Shanghai.
Colombo, Malacca, Singapore.
Fookchow, Manila, Sourabaya.
Hankow, Nagasaki, Tientsin.
Harbin, New York, Tsingtau.
Illoilo, Yokohama.

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Local Bills discounted.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid) 55,000,000.
Reserve Fund 26,900,000.
Kope. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government 3,500,000.
Reserve Fund 1,750,000.

Head Office: PETROGRAD.
Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.
London Office: 64, Old Broad St. E.C.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France, Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies:
Bombay, Harbin, Peking.
Chanchun, Hongkong, Shanghai.
Chefoo, Newchwang, Tientsin.
Dalren, Nicolayowsk, Vladivostok.
Hailan, O-Amur, Yokohama.

Hankow
81 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tails, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.
Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.
Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.
Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZERSKI, G. CARRERE, Managers for China, Japan and India.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Authorized Capital H.\$2,000,000.
Subscribed and paid up Capital H.\$1,371,500.
Reserve Fund H.\$120,000.
Investment reserve fund H.\$20,000.

Head Office: No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.
Shanghai Office: No. 2 Ningpo Road.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG, Chief Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorized Capital \$300,000,000.
Paid-up Capital:
Chinese Government 10,000,000.
Chinese Mercantile Community 2,312,500.
Total \$12,312,500.
Reserve Fund 1,892,564.55.

Head Office: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:
Peking, Tientsin, Newchwang, Mukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dalren, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shansi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Fookchow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
3 HANKOW ROAD.
Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum, on Dollar Current Accounts at 1 per cent per annum, and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:
For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG, Manager.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital Frs. 45,000,000.
One-third of the Capital, i.e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC.
Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

Head Office: 74, Rue St. Lazare, Paris.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Saigon and Hongkong.

BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generale pour le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
In London: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local currency and Fixed Deposits on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Savings accounts in Gold and Local currency.

G. LION, Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)
Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed Yen 48,000,000.
Capital Paid-up " 36,000,000.
Reserve Fund " 22,100,000.

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:
Antungshai, London, Port Arthur.
Bombay, Iqoyang, S. Francisco.
Calcutta, Los Angeles, Seattle.
Changchun, Lyons, Singapore.
Dalny, Mukden, Sydney.
Hankow, Nagasaki, Sinanfu.
Harbin, Newchwang, Tientsin.
Hongkong, New York, Tientsin.
Honolulu, Osaka, Tokio.
Kobe, Peking, Tsingtau.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tails and Dollars, according to arrangement.
Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.
Paid-Up Capital \$ 300,000.
Reserve \$ 10,000.
Deposits (June 30, 1917) \$1,590,000.

Correspondents at principal cities in China, and domestic exchange a specialty.
Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.
Current accounts in both tails and dollars with interest, may be opened on application.

Particulars of interest allowed on fixed deposits, in both tails and dollars, will be furnished on request.

K. P. CHEN, General Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Capital & Surplus... U.S. \$6,500,000.
Undivided Profits... U.S. \$1,348,000.
U.S. \$7,848,000.

Head Office:
55 Wall Street, New York.
National City Bank Building.
London Office:
36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Bankers:
Bombay, Hongkong, Peking.
Calcutta, Kobe, San Francisco.
Canton, London, Santo Domingo.
Cebu, Manila, San Pedro de.
Colon, Medellin, Macoris.
(Cristobal C.Z.)
Hankow, Panama, Shanghai.
Tientsin, Yokohama.

Through its close affiliation with the NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution established at—

Bahia, Rio de Janeiro.
Buenos Aires, Santiago de Cuba.
Genoa, Santos.
Havana, San Paulo.
Montevideo, Valparaiso.
Petrograd.

The Corporation issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSIT on terms which may be ascertained on application, and transacts all other descriptions of Banking and Exchange business.

H. C. GULLAND, Manager.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(Netherlands Trading Society.)
Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital—
Gulden 60,000,000 (about £5,000,000).
Reserve Fund—
Gulden 11,595,461 (about £966,288).

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA.

Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:
Bandjermasin, Padang, Soerakarta.
Bandong, Palembang, Tebing-Tinggi.
Cheribon, Pekalongan, Tegal.
Djember, Penang, Telok-Betong.
Djakarta, Pontianak, Tjilatjap.
Hongkong, Rangoon, Weltevreden.
Kota-Radia, Semarang.
Langsa, Singapore.
Makassar, Soerabaya.
Medan.

London Bankers:
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.
The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.
Current accounts kept in tails and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG, Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than \$1, or over \$100, will be received at any time.

Not more than \$1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of \$5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3 1/2 per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Tails, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI.

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000.
Paid-up Capital .. Sh. Tls. 2,500,000.

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed Deposits:
For 3 months at 3 per cent per annum.
For 6 months at 4 per cent per annum.
For 12 months at 5 per cent per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL, Chief Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorized Capital £1,500,000.
Subscribed Capital 1,125,000.
Paid-up Capital 522,500.
Reserve Fund 600,000.

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:
Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:
Bombay, Howrah, Madras.
Calcutta, Handy, Penang.
Colombo, Karachi, Port Louis.
Delhi, Kota Bahru (Mauritius), Galle (Kelantan), Pangoon.
Hongkong, Kuala Lumpur, Shanghai.
Singapore.

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

R. D. YOUNG, Manager.

7 Nanking Road. 9752

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidential Mandates of April 11th, 1914, and October 31st, 1915.

PAID-UP
Capital: Kuiping Tails 10,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

50 Branches and Agencies at principal commercial places in China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
35 Szechuen Road.

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted on approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. TAO, Manager.

Y. M. CHEN, Sub-Manager.

Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:
Bandjermasin, Padang, Soerakarta.
Bandong, Palembang, Tebing-Tinggi.
Cheribon, Pekalongan, Tegal.
Djember, Penang, Telok-Betong.
Djakarta, Pontianak, Tjilatjap.
Hongkong, Rangoon, Weltevreden.
Kota-Radia, Semarang.
Langsa, Singapore.
Makassar, Soerabaya.
Medan.

London Bankers:
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.
The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.
Current accounts kept in tails and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG, Manager.

Sumitomo Bank, Limited

SHANGHAI BRANCH
No. 1 Kiukiang Road.

Capital Yen 30,000,000.
Capital (Paid-up) Yen 18,750,000.
Reserve Yen 2,800,000.
Deposits Yen 150,000,000.

President, Baron K. Sumitomo.
Head Office: OSAKA.

Branches:
Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, Hyogo, Onomichi, Kure, Niigata, Hiroshima, Yana, Shimonoeki, Moji, Wakamatsu, Kujukoku, Kurume, Honolulu, San Francisco, Bombay and Hankow.

London Bankers:
LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED.
New York Bankers:
NATIONAL CITY BANK OF N. Y.

Banking Business in General Foreign Exchange Business, Travellers' and Commercial Letters of Credit, Correspondents throughout the World.

S. KASHARA, Manager.

Tel. No. 2359 (Sumitomo Bank).
Tel. No. 2360 (Comptroller Office).

Statutes approved by the Government in 1916.

Head Office: Tientsin.

Capital \$2,000,000.
Paid-up Capital \$1,000,000.

Managing Director: SUN TAO SAN

Branches and Agencies:
Tientsin, Chinkiang.
Shanghai, Soochow.
Peking, Wusieh.
Hankow, Hangchow.
Nanking, Ningpo.
Yangchow, Shaohing.
Hsuechow, Canton.
Pengpu, Hongkong.
Tsingkiangpu.

Shanghai Branch
441, Ningpo Road.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. SUN, Manager.

T. D. ZAR, Sub-manager.

Local Outports Mail

Permanent Notice

Destination. Mails. Shanghai-Nanking. Close Daily. Train. a.m. p.m.

Soochow, Wush, Changchow, Tanyang, Chinkiang, Nanking, Hankow and North China. 7.00
Soochow, Wush, Chinkiang, Nanking and all intermediate places 8.00
Soochow, Wush, Chinkiang, Nanking all River Ports 11.30

Soochow, Wush and intermediate places 2.30
Soochow, Wush, Changchow and intermediate places 4.30
Soochow, Wush, Changchow, Chinkiang, Nanking and all River Ports North China 9.00

Sinchwang, (and Szechwang), Sungkiang, Fengking, Kashi, Kashih, (and Tung-hianghsien), Changan, (also Shihmen and Shihmenwan), Linping, (and Tangsi), and Hangchow (also Huchow) 6.30

Sungkiang, Kashi, Kashih, (and Tangsi), Shihmen, (and Tung-hianghsien), Changan, (also Shihmen and Shihmenwan), Linping, (and Tangsi), and Hangchow (also Huchow) 1.30

Sungkiang, Kashi, Kashih, (and Tangsi), Shihmen, (and Tung-hianghsien), Changan, (also Shihmen and Shihmenwan), Linping, (and Tangsi), and Hangchow (also Huchow) 2.30

Ningpo via Hangchow Sundays only 1.30
Woosung Train. Close Daily. Woosung (also Paoshan and Kiangwan) 5.50

Steamer. Daily. Sundays expected. Ningpo, Chinkiang, Tientsin, and Wenchow 3.30

Steam Launch. Close Daily. a.m. p.m. Tsungming, Paochen, Haimenting and Miao-chien 7.00

Chuking and Pinghu 11.00
Huchow, Nanking and Linghu 11.00

Minhang, Nankiao and Tukiahang 8.00
Tatwan, Nanhwei, Feng-sien and Sinchang 7.00

Courier Chowpu 6.30
Foot Boat. 11.00

Chwansha 6.45
Cycle Rider. 11.00

Siccawei and Taipac 8.00
Klangnan Arsenal 8.00

Provision Prices in Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollars cents at Hongkong Market as compiled on December 4, 1917.

Butcher's Meat
Beef 14-20
Lamb 16-20
Pork 20-30
Veal 20-30

Fish
Cream 14-16
Cod 14-16
Mackerel 20-30
Salmon 16-18
Sardines 16-18
Shrimp 16-18
Whitebait none

Game, Poultry and Eggs
Deer 16-20
Duck 40-70
Eggs 16-20
Fowl 16-18
Geese 70-100
Hare 20-35
Partridge 45-55
Pheasant 45-55
Pigeons 15-18
Plover none
Quail 14-16
Snipe 12-14
Turkey 35-40
Wild Duck 30-35
Wild Geese 30-40
Woodcock 50-60
Wild Pigeons 10-12

Fruit
Apples 14-18
Apricots none
Bananas 5-6
Cherries none
Cocoanuts 15-16
Chestnuts 10-12
Figs none
Grapes 14-16
Lemons 5-6
Lichees none
Mangoes none
Mangosteens per doz. none
Melons each none
Oranges per lb. 6-8
Peaches none
Pears 8-10
Persimmons 6-8
Pineapples per lb. none
Plums none
Pumpkins each 12-18
Pineapples per lb. 8-14
Strawberries none
Walnuts 10-12

Vegetables
Artichokes per lb. 2-3
Asparagus per doz. none
Bamboo Shoots per lb. none
Broad Beans 6-8
Beetroot per bunch 1-2

Local Outports Mail

Permanent Notice

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Dec 7	..	San Francisco	Escudor	Am.	P. M. S. S. Co.
15	..	Tacoma and Seattle	Mexico maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
19	6.00	Victoria & Seattle	Tokio maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
22	..	San Francisco	Korea maru	Jap.	Alexander
24	..	Victoria B.C. and Seattle	Hawaii maru	Jap.	O. S. K.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Dec 7	5.00	Nagasaki	Penza	Russ.	R.V.F.
8	6.00	Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe	Hakani maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
11	8.00	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Oni maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
15	9.00	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Kumano maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
15	11.00	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Yamashiro maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
15	9.00	Kobe and Yokohama	Mishima maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
18	1.00	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Chikugo maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
19	11.00	Kobe & Yokohama	Suwa maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Dec 7	6.00	Liverpool etc.	Yokohama maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
8	..	Java Ports	Titarom	Dut.	H.C.T. Co.
15	9.00	London etc.	Kamakura maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Dec 7	D.L.	Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Wingsang	Br.	J.M. & Co.
7	4.00	Swatow	Hsin Ninghao	Chi.	N.S.S. Co.
7	4.00	Ningpo	Kohoku maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
7	7.00	Takao via F'chow & K'lung	Chenai	Br.	B. & S.
7	2.00	Hongkong & Canton	Kianwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
8	4.00	Ningpo	Shenking	Br.	B. & S.
8	D.L.	Swatow	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
9	D.L.	Swatow & Hongkong	Suiyang	Br.	B. & S.
11	1.00	Hongkong & Canton	Sinkian	Br.	B. & S.
14	D.L.	Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Colombia	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
15	..	Hongkong & Manila	Inaba maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
18	11.30	Hongkong	Canada maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
21	..	Hongkong			

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Dec 7	4.00	Tsingtao and Dalny	Kobe maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
7	8.00	Vladivostok	Penza	Russ.	R.V.F.
7	3.00	Chefoo & Dalny	Tencho maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
8	..	Tsingtao	Proteus	Br.	B. & S.
8	..	Chinwangtao	Keelung maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
9	..	Tsingtao and Dalny	Shawhai	Br.	B. & S.
11	10.00	Dalny	Sakaki maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
11	8.30	Dalny	Sanyo maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
11	D.L.	Tsingtao			

FOR RIVER PORTS

Dec 7	M.N.	Hankow etc.	Shangyang maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
7	M.N.	do	Tuckwo	Br.	B. & S.
7	M.N.	do	Tatsumi	Br.	B. & S.
7	M.N.	do	Changon	Br.	H.O.S. & Co.
8	M.N.	do	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
9	M.N.	do	Tachang maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
9	M.N.	do	Kiangtsoo	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
10	M.N.	do	Kianwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
10	M.N.	do	Tatsumi	Br.	B. & S.
10	M.N.	do	Changon	Br.	B. & S.
11	M.N.	do	Changon	Br.	B. & S.
11	M.N.	do	Loongoo	Jap.	N.Y.K.
11	M.N.	do	Nanyang maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
11	M.N.	do	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
12	M.N.	do	Luenji	Br.	B. & S.
14	M.N.	do			

*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Dec 6	Ningpo	Kiangtsoo	3012	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
6	Chefoo	Yingchow	1992	Br.	B. & S.	CNWP
6	Japan	Titarom	5628	Dut.	H.C.T. Co.	KMAW
6	Swatow	Asosan maru	1221	Jap.	M. B. K.	MTW
6	Tsingtao	Wenchow	569	Br.	B. & S.	SMRW
6	Hankow	Tuckwo	1278	Jap.	S.M.R.	HW
6	Hankow	Shangyang maru	2770	Br.	J.M. & Co.	NYKW
6	Hankow	Changon	2225	Jap.	N.Y.K.	NSW
6	Hankow	Kasuga maru	1829	Br.	B. & S.	CRV
6	Hankow	Hsin Ninghao	3287	Jap.	N.Y.K.	SMRW
6	Dalny	Kobe maru	3643	Jap.	S.M.R.	SMRW
6	Tientsin	Proteus	1678	Br.	K.M.A.	KMAW

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Dec 6	Hankow etc.	Kiangtsoo	3012	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
6	do	Kutwo	1992	Br.	B. & S.
6	do	Yohyang maru	1917	Jap.	N.Y.K.
6	Amoy, H'kong & Canton	Shantung	3287	Jap.	N.Y.K.
6	Japan	Kasuga maru	1290	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
6	Tientsin	Hsin Ninghao	3287	Jap.	N.Y.K.
6	Ningpo	Kiangtsoo	3012	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co's Str. Siangyang M. Capt. J. A. Scott, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mail wharf on Friday, December 7, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha. No. 5, The Bund Tel. No. 3255.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Tungchow, Capt. Pickard, will leave on Saturday, December 8, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Poyang Capt. Carnahan, will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, 12, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co's Str. Tuckwo, tons 3,770 Capt. Campbell, will leave on Friday, December 7, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., General Managers Tel. No. 240.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co's Str. Tachang M. Capt. H. Yamashita, will be despatched from Pootung N.Y.K. wharf on Saturday, Dec. 8, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha. No. 5, The Bund Tel. No. 3255.

Damon and Pythias

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Luenji, Captain Frazier, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, December 14, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Southern Ports

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co's str. Hsin Peking, Capt. A. Scott, R.N.R. will leave from the French Bund on Friday, December 7, at 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TAKAO (FORMOSA) via FOOCHEW and KEELUNG.—The Str. Kohoku Maru, Captain M. Oyama, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtsepooh wharf on December 7, at 7 a.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at 7 p.m. on the previous day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Chenai, Captain Barkus, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Friday, December 7, at 2 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

SWATOW.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Shengking, Captain McIntosh, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, December 8, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

SWATOW and HONGKONG.—The China Navigation Co's Str. Yingchow, Capt. E. B. Simons, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Sunday, December 9, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co's Str. Suiyang, Capt. J. Gibbs, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, December 11, at 11 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

AMOI, HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co's Str. Sinking Captain Benson, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, Dec. 13 at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG.—The Str. Canada Maru, Captain T. Suruga, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtsepooh wharf on December 21, at 7 a.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the customs jetty at 7 p.m. on the same day. For Freight or Passage, apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

For Northern Ports

CHINWANGTAO direct, taking through cargo for TIENTSIN.—The Kailan Mining Administration chartered s.s. Proteus, on December 8, For Freight apply to Agent, 1 Jinkoo Road, Tel. No. 319.

TSINGTAO and DAIREN.—The Steamer Keelung Maru, Captain I. Kamashi, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtsepooh wharf on December 9, at 7 a.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at 7 p.m. on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

DAIREN.—The China Navigation Co's Chartered Str. Shawnsing Capt. Morimoto, will leave on Tuesday, Dec. 11, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Telephone No. 77.

For Foreign Ports

TACOMA and SEATTLE CALLING AT VICTORIA B.C. via MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU, and YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer Mexico M. Capt. K. Komiyu, will be despatched on Dec. 15. Through Bills of Lading are granted for American ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular invoices must accompany overland shipment. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's Jetty at 7 a.m. on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4 The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

TAKOMA & SEATTLE CALLING AT VICTORIA B.C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU, and YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer Hawaii Maru, Captain J. Kanano, will be despatched on December 24. Through Bills of Lading are granted for American ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular invoices must accompany overland shipment. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's Jetty at 7 a.m. on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4 The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

YANGTSE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS.

FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG, and HANKOW.—S.S. Luenji, Ngankin, Poyang, Tungting, Chungking and Wuchang.—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight. These steamers connect with the Company's regular lines on the Upper Yangtze and Hunan Lake.

*The s.s. Wuchang is especially fitted to handle heavy lifts. Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at midnight.

For HONGKONG and CANTON.—S.S. Anhui, Chenai, Yingchow, Sinking, Shantung, Sunning and Suiyang.—Sailing from the French Bund and connection at Hongkong with the Company's steamers for Hoihow, Pakhoi, Haiphong, Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Zamboanga and Australian ports. Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday, and Sunday.

For TIENTSIN and PEKING via WEIHAIWEI and CHEFOO.—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shantung and Shengking.—Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

For NINGPO.—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailing from the French Bund. Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4 p.m. The above steamers are installed with Electric Light throughout, with Steam Heaters in the State Rooms and Dining Saloon, and are otherwise completely fitted for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

For further particulars regarding passage money, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE," obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car Express Train Co., or from Messrs. THOMAS COOK & SON, 15 The Bund.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, 21-23 French Bund. Freight: Telephone N. 77. Passage: Telephone No. 401.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

"SUNSHINE BELT"

Trans-Pacific Service

By the New, 14,000 Ton, Oil Burning Steamers "ECUADOR" "VENEZUELA" "COLOMBIA"

AMERICAN REGISTRY

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (Subject to Change)

For San Francisco via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu	For Hongkong via Manila
S.S. ECUADOR Dec. 7	S.S. COLOMBIA Dec. 15
S.S. COLOMBIA Jan. 2, 1918	S.S. VENEZUELA Jan. 12

Steamers equipped with most modern improvements for the safety and comfort of passengers. One and two Bed staterooms only. No Upper Berths. Tickets interchangeable with Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd., and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

East India Service

By the Modern, Oil Burning Steamers "COLUSA" 16,000 tons "SANTA CRUZ" 15,000 tons

AMERICAN REGISTRY

SAILINGS FROM MANILA (Subject to Change)

For Colombo via Singapore and Calcutta	For San Francisco via Cebu and Honolulu
S.S. SANTA CRUZ Dec. 14	S.S. COLUSA Dec. 9
S.S. COLUSA Feb. 8	S.S. SANTA CRUZ Jan. 20

Safety and comfort of passengers our first consideration. For information re freighter passage apply to

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
1-B Nanking Road, Palace Hotel Building.
Telephone Central 5056 Cable Address "Solano"

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Osaka Mercantile S. S. Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

(Subject to Alteration)

AMERICAN LINE

(For Tacoma and Seattle, Wash.)

Via Pacific, calling at Nagasaki or Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Shimizu, Yokohama and Victoria, B. C. arr. leave.

"MEXICO MARU" (12,000 tons) Capt. K. Komiyu, Dec. 14, Dec. 18

"HAWAII MARU" (18,000 tons) Capt. J. Kanano, Dec. 23, Dec. 24

For Hongkong arr. leave.

"CANADA MARU" ... (12,000 tons) Capt. T. Suruga, Dec. 22, Dec. 23

CHINA COASTING LINE

For Tsingtao and Dairen

"KEELUNG MARU" ... (1,569 tons) Capt. T. Kamashi, Dec. 7, Dec. 9

For Foochow, Keelung and Takao

"KOHOKU MARU" ... (2,160 tons) Capt. M. Oyama, Dec. 4, Dec. 7

The Company also run numerous steamers from Japan to South America, Australia, India, China, Korea, Vladivostok, and also between the Principal Ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, please apply to—

M. YAMAUCHI, Manager, Union Building, 4 The Bund.

Tel. Address: OSOSEN, SHANGHAI. Tels. 4235, 4234.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Man	Comd'r
MMB	Apr. ..	Curse	D de Lagres Fr g-b	..	..	..	..	..
SP	Oct. 25	do	Nightingale Fr g-b	..	..	..	..	..
BNB	Nov. 12	do	Quira Am g-b	..	..	..	..	..
PAOB	Apr. 14	do	Samar Am g-b	243	4	53	Brown	..
PAOB	Nov. 16	do	Villalobos Am g-b	..	..	..	..	..
6 P	Nov. 16	do	Woodcock Br g-b	..	..	..	..	..

CANADIAN PACIFIC

OCEAN SERVICES

TRANS-PACIFIC LINE

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

Spring and Summer

bookings are now being made.

There is every indication that travel home next year will be unprecedentedly heavy, and, all those contemplating the trip are warned to mature their plans as early as possible, and arrange for necessary berth reservations.

Round trip tickets are good for twelve months, and are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and Pacific Mail.

For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, etc. apply to

G. M. JACKSON
General Agent, Passenger Department, 19-A The Bund, Palace Hotel Building.
Tel. Central 132.

For through bills of lading, quotation of freight rates, etc. apply to

I. E. N. RYAN, Agent,
Corner Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads.
Tel. Central 161.

T. K. K.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

(ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)

Imperial Japanese and U. S. M. Line to San Francisco from Shanghai via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.

SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FOR HONGKONG DIRECT

PROPOSED SAILINGS FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

KOREA MARU	20,000 tons, from Shanghai,	Dec. 22, 1917
SIBERIA MARU	18,000 tons, from Shanghai,	Jan. 3, 1918
TENYO MARU	22,000 tons, from Shanghai,	Jan. 14, 1918

All the steamers of this Company are thoroughly modern and up-to-date. Equipped with Wireless Telegraph, Submarine Signals, Laundry, Children's Nursery, Ladies' Lounge, and all other modern improvements for safety and comfort. String Orchestra, Moving Picture Performances, Deck Dances, Service and Cuisine unexcelled.

REDUCED FIRST CLASS RATES by the steamers Nippon Maru and Persia Maru offering superior accommodation, first-class cuisine and service.

Lay-Over privileges allowed at all ports of call. Interchangeable with steamers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and Canadian Pacific Ocean Services Ltd.

Railway transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama may be had on application to the purser.

T. N. ALEXANDER, Agent,

North China Insurance Co's Building
(Entrance, 71 Soochow Road.)
Phone No. 3229.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

S.S. CHINA

(AMERICAN REGISTRY)

SHIPPING

N. Y. K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
(Subject to alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE

For London or Liverpool via ports
(For Liverpool.)

	Tons	
KAMAKURA MARU	12,500	
TAMBA MARU	12,500	

FOR HONGKONG

INABA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Higo,	Dec. 18
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AMERICAN LINE

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, Wash.

TOKIWA MARU	16,500	Capt. K. Ogura,	Dec. 19
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SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE

(Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

HAKUAI MARU	5,000	Capt. K. Takano,	Dec. 8
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. M. Machida,	Dec. 11
YAMASHIRO MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Sudzuki,	Dec. 15
CHIKUGO MARU	5,500	Capt. Y. Yui,	Dec. 18
YAWATA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Yasuhara,	Dec. 22

SHANGHAI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE (Via Moji.)

KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. S. Saito,	Dec. 13
KASUGA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Yagi,	Dec. 20

KOBE TO SEATTLE

FUSHIMI MARU	21,000		Dec. 17
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FOR JAPAN

MISHIMA MARU	16,000		Dec. 15
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AUSTRALIAN LINE

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila.)

TANGO MARU	14,000		Leave Hongkong, Dec. 18
NIKKO MARU	10,000		Middle of January
AKI MARU	12,500		Feb. 15, 1918

CALCUTTA LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

BOMBAY LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, apply to
T. IZUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai. Tel. No. 2729.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

000 = Midnight, 1330 = 130 p.m.

July 1st, 1917, and until further notice

Mail	Mail	Local	Miles	↓	Peking-Mukden Line	↑	Local	Mail	Mail
101	101	1			dep. Peking	arr. Mukden	102	102	102
102	102	2			arr. Tientsin	dep. Mukden	103	103	103
103	103	3			dep. Tientsin	arr. Mukden	104	104	104
104	104	4			arr. Tientsin	dep. Mukden	105	105	105
105	105	5			dep. Tientsin	arr. Mukden	106	106	106
106	106	6			arr. Tientsin	dep. Mukden	107	107	107
107	107	7			dep. Tientsin	arr. Mukden	108	108	108
108	108	8			arr. Tientsin	dep. Mukden	109	109	109
109	109	9			dep. Tientsin	arr. Mukden	110	110	110
110	110	10			arr. Tientsin	dep. Mukden	111	111	111
111	111	11			dep. Tientsin	arr. Mukden	112	112	112
112	112	12			arr. Tientsin	dep. Mukden	113	113	113
113	113	13			dep. Tientsin	arr. Mukden	114	114	114
114	114	14			arr. Tientsin	dep. Mukden	115	115	115
115	115	15			dep. Tientsin	arr. Mukden	116	116	116
116	116	16			arr. Tientsin	dep. Mukden	117	117	117
117	117	17			dep. Tientsin	arr. Mukden	118	118	118
118	118	18			arr. Tientsin	dep. Mukden	119	119	119
119	119	19			dep. Tientsin	arr. Mukden	120	120	120
120	120	20			arr. Tientsin	dep. Mukden	121	121	121
121	121	21			dep. Tientsin	arr. Mukden	122	122	122
122	122	22			arr. Tientsin	dep. Mukden	123	123	123
123	123	23			dep. Tientsin	arr. Mukden	124	124	124
124	124	24			arr. Tientsin	dep. Mukden	125	125	125
125	125	25			dep. Tientsin	arr. Mukden	126	126	126
126	126	26			arr. Tientsin	dep. Mukden	127	127	127
127	127	27			dep. Tientsin	arr. Mukden	128	128	128
128	128	28			arr. Tientsin	dep. Mukden	129	129	129
129	129	29			dep. Tientsin	arr. Mukden	130	130	130
130	130	30			arr. Tientsin	dep. Mukden	131	131	131
131	131	31			dep. Tientsin	arr. Mukden	132	132	132
132	132	32			arr. Tientsin	dep. Mukden	133	133	133
133	133	33			dep. Tientsin	arr. Mukden	134	134	134
134	134	34			arr. Tientsin	dep. Mukden	135	135	135
135	135	35			dep. Tientsin	arr. Mukden	136	136	136
136	136	36			arr. Tientsin	dep. Mukden	137	137	137
137	137	37			dep. Tientsin	arr. Mukden	138	138	138
138	138	38			arr. Tientsin	dep. Mukden	139	139	139
139	139	39			dep. Tientsin	arr. Mukden	140	140	140
140	140	40			arr. Tientsin	dep. Mukden	141	141	141
141	141	41			dep. Tientsin	arr. Mukden	142	142	142
142	142	42			arr. Tientsin	dep. Mukden	143	143	143
143	143	43			dep. Tientsin	arr. Mukden	144	144	144
144	144	44			arr. Tientsin	dep. Mukden	145	145	145
145	145	45			dep. Tientsin	arr. Mukden	146	146	146
146	146	46			arr. Tientsin	dep. Mukden	147	147	147
147	147	47			dep. Tientsin	arr. Mukden	148	148	148
148	148	48			arr. Tientsin	dep. Mukden	149	149	149
149	149	49			dep. Tientsin	arr. Mukden	150	150	150
150	150	50			arr. Tientsin	dep. Mukden	151	151	151
151	151	51			dep. Tientsin	arr. Mukden	152	152	152
152	152	52			arr. Tientsin	dep. Mukden	153	153	153
153	153	53			dep. Tientsin	arr. Mukden	154	154	154
154	154	54			arr. Tientsin	dep. Mukden	155	155	155
155	155	55			dep. Tientsin	arr. Mukden	156	156	156
156	156	56			arr. Tientsin	dep. Mukden	157	157	157
157	157	57			dep. Tientsin	arr. Mukden	158	158	158
158	158	58			arr. Tientsin	dep. Mukden	159	159	159
159	159	59			dep. Tientsin	arr. Mukden	160	160	160
160	160	60			arr. Tientsin	dep. Mukden	161	161	161
161	161	61			dep. Tientsin	arr. Mukden	162	162	162
162	162	62			arr. Tientsin	dep. Mukden	163	163	163
163	163	63			dep. Tientsin	arr. Mukden	164	164	164
164	164	64			arr. Tientsin	dep. Mukden	165	165	165
165	165	65			dep. Tientsin	arr. Mukden	166	166	166
166	166	66			arr. Tientsin	dep. Mukden	167	167	167
167	167	67			dep. Tientsin	arr. Mukden	168	168	168
168	168	68			arr. Tientsin	dep. Mukden	169	169	169
169	169	69			dep. Tientsin	arr. Mukden	170	170	170
170	170	70			arr. Tientsin	dep. Mukden	171	171	171
171	171	71			dep. Tientsin	arr. Mukden	172	172	172
172	172	72			arr. Tientsin	dep. Mukden	173	173	173
173	173	73			dep. Tientsin	arr. Mukden	174	174	174
174	174	74			arr. Tientsin	dep. Mukden	175	175	175
175	175	75			dep. Tientsin	arr. Mukden	176	176	176
176	176	76			arr. Tientsin	dep. Mukden	177	177	177
177	177	77			dep. Tientsin	arr. Mukden	178	178	178
178	178	78			arr. Tientsin	dep. Mukden	179	179	179
179	179	79			dep. Tientsin	arr. Mukden	180	180	180
180	180	80			arr. Tientsin	dep. Mukden	181	181	181
181	181	81			dep. Tientsin	arr. Mukden	182	182	182
182	182	82			arr. Tientsin	dep. Mukden	183	183	183
183	183	83			dep. Tientsin	arr. Mukden	184	184	184
184	184	84			arr. Tientsin	dep. Mukden	185	185	185
185	185	85			dep. Tientsin	arr. Mukden	186	186	186
186	186	86			arr. Tientsin	dep. Mukden	187	187	187
187	187	87			dep. Tientsin	arr. Mukden	188	188	188
188	188	88			arr. Tientsin	dep. Mukden	189	189	189
189	189	89			dep. Tientsin	arr. Mukden	190	190	190
190	190	90			arr. Tientsin	dep. Mukden	191	191	191
191	191	91			dep. Tientsin	arr. Mukden	192	192	192
192	192	92			arr. Tientsin	dep. Mukden	193	193	193
193	193	93			dep. Tientsin	arr. Mukden	194	194	194
194	194	94			arr. Tientsin	dep. Mukden	195	195	195
195	195	95			dep. Tientsin	arr. Mukden	196	196	196
196	196	96			arr. Tientsin	dep. Mukden	197	197	197
197	197	97			dep. Tientsin	arr. Mukden	198	198	198
198	198	98			arr. Tientsin	dep. Mukden	199	199	199
199	199	99			dep. Tientsin	arr. Mukden	200	200	200

Express 16.	Express 10.			Shanghai-Nanking Line		Express 1.	Express 15.
B. S.	B.					B.	B. S.
	1430	0		dep. Nanking-Ferry arr.		1410	
2300	1420			dep. Nanking arr.		1415	630
700	2120	193		arr. Shanghai-North dep.		758	280

Business and Official Notices

The Ayer Tawah Rubber Plantation Co., Ltd.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Eighth Annual General Meeting of the Company will be held in the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce Room, 1 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Shanghai, on Friday, the 14th day of December, 1917, at 4.30 p.m., to receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts for the Financial Year ended the 30th September, 1917; to declare a Final Dividend; to elect a Director; to elect Auditors, and to transact other ordinary business.

The Transfer Book and Share Register of the Company will be closed from December 10th to December 15th, both days inclusive. Dated this 3rd day of Dec., 1917.

By order of the Board,
GEDDES & CO., LTD.,
Secretaries.

16075

Turkeys! Turkeys!! Turkeys!!!

Fine fat Turkeys for X'mas, only a few left, so hurry up. Also a large supply of Chickens. Eggs fresh daily, the best in town.

Yue Hung Poultry Farm Co., Ltd.
Gordon Road.
(North of Police Station.)
Telephone West 1114.

16071

NOTICE

The local offices of the International Sleeping Car and Express Trains Co. have this day been transferred to new premises in the Astor House Hotel.

New Telephone number is
North 1975

Shanghai, December 3, 1917.

16073

NOTICE

Mr. J. W. Gallagher has resumed charge of the business of the United States Steel Products Company, as from December, 1917.

UNITED STATES STEEL PRODUCTS COMPANY.

J. W. Gallagher,
General Representative.

16088

ANTIMONY REGULUS

(99% Pure)

ALWAYS IN STOCK

Apply, Hupeh Government Smelting Works.

Wuchang.

Tel. address "Hupehmine"

16006

LYCEUM THEATRE A. D. C.

177th PRODUCTION

"Eliza Comes To Stay"

A FARCE IN 3 ACTS

by

H. V. ESMOND

Saturday, 15th December, 1917
Monday, 17th December, 1917

AT 9 P.M.

Portion of the Proceeds to be Devoted to

THE BLIND SOLDIERS AND SAILORS FUND

Booking for the above two performances will open at

MESSRS. MOUTRIE & CO., LTD.

On Saturday, 8th Dec., 1917

BY ORDER

Wm. Armstrong

16038

BUSINESS MANAGER

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Last Will and Testament of Mark Brown Grier, Deceased.
Cause No. 616
Special Proceeding No. 231
(Testamentary)
NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Pursuant to an Order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of MARK BROWN GRIER, deceased, to present to HENRIETTA DONALDSON GRIER, Administratrix cum testamento annexo of his estate, on or before May 16th, 1917; and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to said Administratrix cum testamento annexo. HENRIETTA DONALDSON GRIER, Administratrix cum testamento annexo.
c/o Clerk, U. S. Court for China, Shanghai, China.
Dated November 16, 1917.

15849

PROF. I. K. SETO EXPERT MASSEUR

15 Years' Experience in U.S.A.

Electric and Steam Vapor and TURKISH BATHS, specialty for Rheumatism and Nervousness and guaranteed to Cure Colds. 28 North Szechuen Road (opposite Quinsan Road).
15388

Damon and Pythias

When you think of

China's Richest Province,

Think of Szechuen,

and you will also

think of

WIDLER & CO.,

Chungking, West China.

Born 1915 - Still Existing

Have you tried our

"UPPER CRUST"

Rye Whiskey?

— THE WHISKEY —

— OF QUALITY —

Phone 2021

GARNER, QUELCH & CO.

WINE MERCHANTS

73 Szechuen Road

"V" MODES

NO. 20 NANKING ROAD

3rd Floor

Now on view—A further

consignment from Messrs.

Arthur and Bond of dainty

blouses, lingerie, etc., suitable for Xmas Gifts.

15520

Schaefer Beer

DARK

The choicest product of the oldest lager beer brewery in the United States.

Try it once and you will buy it always!

HIGH-CLASS PROVISIONS
Constant arrivals of the best American and English Provisions, Wines and Spirits.

Motor delivery service
C. EDDIE & CO.

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'XMAS IS COMING

Why Not Hurry and Learn to Sing?

Three Best Cheap Books

101 Best Songs—Everyday Song Book—
Beginner's Book of Songs

20 cts. net each

The Commercial Press, Limited

C458 Honan Road, Shanghai.

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on loan and for sale

Arranged by Mrs. R. N. MACLEOD

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The British Women's Work Association

AT

THE TOWN HALL

Today and Tomorrow

12 to 1 and 4 to 8 p.m.

Tea

Admission \$1

16033

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for a comfortable 5-passenger car

PER HOUR \$4.00 PER HOUR

CENTRAL GARAGE CO.,

2a Jinkee Road.

ZUNG LEE & SONS, (W. Z. Lee & Son, Est. 1895), BROADWAY, SHANGHAI

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Contractors to Governments, Municipalities, Railways, Tramways, etc.

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THEY ALWAYS RETURN TO

GRIFFITHS' STORES

FOR MORE OF CLUFF'S

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"BLUE RIBBON"

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TELEPHONE WEST 641 FOR A TRIAL ORDER

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4778

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Affords the opportunity to acquire

NEW SEASONABLE GOODS

For Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's Wear at

PRICES BELOW TODAY'S COST

H. G. Hill & Co.

119 Szechuen Road.

Mr. Paul Hutchinson of Nanking is a contributor to this week's issue of the REVIEW. The title of Mr. Hutchinson's article is

"The New Dose—Will China Swallow It?"

The sale of MILLARD'S REVIEW last week broke all records since the first issue more than six months ago. "Have you read MILLARD'S REVIEW?" is the question you hear on all sides. If you don't read the REVIEW every week, your friends are likely to think you are behind the times. The best way is to give the Shanghai Newspaper Stand (on Nanking Road near Palace Hotel) a standing order to deliver the paper to your home every Saturday morning.

PRIME AMERICAN COKE TIN PLATE

We beg to announce that we can furnish for spot delivery ex-New York warehouse stock, the very best grade of Prime Coke Tin Plate in all standard sizes, from 65-lb. base to 155-lb. base.

We are also in a position to quote on future deliveries, either standard or odd sizes, at attractive prices.

We solicit your inquiries for:

BRASS AND COPPER, IRON AND STEEL, METALS, MACHINERY HARDWARE AND CHEMICALS

MACHINERY AND METAL SALES COMPANY

Raven Trust Building; 15 Nanking Road.

16037

'Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable rooms front and back, (with bathrooms and verandah), to let. Nice flat to let, suitable for family or two bachelors. Good table. Telephone North 482

Nos. 8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens

In No. 11, two comfortable small attic rooms to let, facing Park, very suitable for the winter. Bathroom adjoining and all modern conveniences. Suitable for a couple of bachelors or small family, or to be let separately.

Oriental House

31 Boone Road

Large room with bath attached, also a large attic, hot water, facing garden, moderate prices. Table under the personal supervision of the American proprietress. Phone North 1102

15268

TO LET: Central district, large room, with bathroom and verandah attached. With board. Moderate terms. Apply to Box 482, THE CHINA PRESS.

16093 D.11.

TO LET, 48 Bubbling Well Road, large front room with verandah and bathroom. Telephone West 1277.

16072 D.7.

TO LET: Furnished flat, 3 rooms, bath, kitchen, verandah. Telephone, Route Say Zoong. Rent 50

Taels. Apply to Box 468, THE CHINA PRESS.

16067 D.7.

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED, a competent stenographer, male preferred, for Hankow. Apply to Box 488, THE CHINA PRESS.

16100 D.13.

WANTED, by foreign firm, experienced bookkeeper, Chinese or Portuguese. Must have experience, no others need apply, to Box 475, THE CHINA PRESS.

16078 D.7.

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED, furnished house or flat, with kitchen, etc. Moderate rental. Apply to Box 480, THE CHINA PRESS.

16086 D.7.

Exchange and Mart

MOTOR CAR WANTED: Quote lowest price, with details, for 2-5-seater motor car in good running order. Apply to Box 481, THE CHINA PRESS.

16092 D.12.

POSTAGE STAMPS: cheap Christmas sale only for one week from date. German-China \$2.40 per set. Kiaochow \$11.00 per set. Chinese Republic surcharge 60 cents. All kinds Asiatic stamps. Vong Yung Kee, Stamp Dealer, Address: R-224 Yunnan Road.

16094 D.8.

RUSSIAN SWEETS, extra quality, assorted, for sale. Moderate prices. Apply to Box 485, THE CHINA PRESS.

16098 D.9.

WANTED to buy pony, at least 14 hands. Please reply, stating price, to Box 484, THE CHINA PRESS.

16096 D.8.

FOR SALE: Two large office safes (one Herring-Hall-Marvin); moderate price accepted. Apply to Box 478, THE CHINA PRESS.

16082 D.7.

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 11

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 8